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DAILY REPORT

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U.S. MANEUVERS PUT 'MILITARY PRESSURE' ON LIBYA

AU251513 Tirana ATA in English 1030 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Tirana, January 25 (ATA) -- The news agencies report that the "Coral Sea" and "Saratoga" air carriers together with 9 other warships were ordered yesterday to approach the Libyan coasts and launch the military exercises of the military-air units stationed in them. The reports point out that this action was taken immediately after the fruitless end of the mission of the U.S. American Assistant Secretary of State Whitehead in the NATO member countries to force them to support the American economic sanctions against Libya. The manoeuvres have been considered by the observers as warnings of the U.S. Administration against Libya that Washington is determined to continue its military pressures.

The continued threats and open military pressures of American imperialism are not directed only against Libya, they pose a danger to the other countries of the Mediterranean basin, as well.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ISSUES 1986 STATE PLAN, BUDGET

State Plan Figures

AU261741 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 15 Jan 86 p 1

["Law on 1986 State Plan for the Development of the Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania"]

[Text] After considering the draft plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the Year 1986, and in accordance with Article 67 of the Constitution, and on the proposal of the Council of Ministers, the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decided:

Article 1

The most important targets of the state plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the year 1986, in comparison with 1985, are approved as follows:

General industrial production is to rise by 7.3 percent and general agricultural production by 17 percent.

The total amount of investment for the development of the economy and culture is to rise by 3.4 percent. The total transport of freight in tons per kilometer is to increase by 6.9 percent, and freight transport by rail by 19.4 percent. Exports of goods are to increase by 31 percent, the volume of retail trade paid for in cash by 6.6 percent, and repairs, services, maintenance work, and contracted services for the people by a total of 9.7 percent. Labor productivity in industry is to rise by 3.9 percent.

Article 2

The Council of Ministers is to allocate the 1986 plan according to other central ministries and institutions, and to take measures for the execution of the tasks embodied in it.

Article 3

This law comes into effect on 1 January 1986.

Tirana, 14 January 1986

Number of law: 7020

Secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Sahit Tozaj; Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Ramiz Alia.

State Budget

AU261821 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 15 Jan 86 p 1

["Law on the 1986 State Budget"]

[Text] In accordance with Article 67 of the Constitution, and on the proposal of the Council of Ministers, the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decided:

Ariticle 1

The state budget for 1986, presented by the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, is approved as follows:

Income: 9,300,000,000 leks
Expenditure: 9,250,000,000 leks
Surplus: 50,000 000 leks

Article 2

The general amount of income from the socialist economy in the 1986 state budget is set at 8,962,000,000 leks.

Article 3

The general amount of income form the non-productive sector (from scientific institutions, day nurseries, kindergartens, cinemas, theaters, etc.) and of other income from the socialist sector for the year 1986 is set at 338,000,000 leks.

Article 4

The general amount of expenditure for the financing of the socialist economy, for the further development of industry, mines, geology, of the energy industry, agriculture, transportation, the communal economy, and other branches of the economy, in the 1986 budget, is set at 4,612,000 000 leks, apart from expenditure to be covered by the resources of enterprises themselves.

Article 5

The general amount in the 1986 state budget for financing measures of a social and cultural character (for kindergartens, primary schools, primary vocational schools, general and vocational secondary schools, the university and institutes of higher education, libraries, radio, television and theaters, for children's day nurseries, hospitals, sanatoria, for physical culture, pensions, remuneration of mothers with many children, and other social and cultural measures), is set at 2,565,000,000 leks.

Article 6

In the 1986 state budget, expenditure for the defense of the nation is set at 978,000,000 leks.

Article 7

In the 1986 state budget, expenditure for the maintenance of the administrative apparatus is set at 141,000,000 leks.

Article 8

The budget of the district people's councils for 1986 is approved, to a sum of 2,824,000,000 leks, and by districts:

1. Berat District:	144,600,000 leks.
2. Diber District:	118,300,000 leks.
3. Durres District:	188,300,000 leks.
4. Elbasan District:	181,800,000 leks.
5. Fier District:	180,200,000 leks.
6. Gramsh District:	44,800,000 leks.
7. Gjirokaster District:	95,700,000 leks.
8. Kolonje District:	42,200,000 leks.
9. Korce District:	165,400,000 leks.
10. Kruje District:	91,400,000 leks.
11. Kukes District:	80,000,000 leks.
12. Lezhe District:	55,500,000 leks.
13. Librazhd District:	54,500,000 leks.
14. Lushnje District:	113,700,000 leks.
15. Mat District:	66,800,000 leks.
16. Mirdite District:	54,900,000 leks.
17. Permet District:	48,700,000 leks.
18. Pogradec District:	68,000,000 leks.
19. Puke District:	41,400,000 leks.
20. Sarande District:	119,600,000 leks.
21. Skrapar District:	60,900,000 leks.
22. Shkoder District:	190,300,000 leks.
23. Tepelene District:	51,900,000 leks.
24. Tirana District:	320,500,000 leks.
25. Tripoje District:	54,100,000 leks.
26. Vlore District:	189,500,000 leks.

Article 9

The final state budget for the year 1984 is approved, as follows:

Income:	8,753,849,000.80 leks.
Expenditure:	8,739,421,114.90 leks.
Surplus:	14,427,885.90 leks.

Article 10

The Council of Ministers is to allocate the income and expenditure of the state budget, according to ministries and central institutions and the executive committees of district people's councils, and to take measures for its fulfillment.

Article 11

This law comes into effect on 1 January 1986.

Tirana, 14 January, 1986.

Number of law: 7021

Secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Sahit Tozaj; Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Ramiz Alia.

Miska Delivers Closing Speech

AU240952 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 15 Jan 86 p 1

["Closing speech of Comrade Pali Miska, Chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly"]

[Text] Comrade deputies, the proceedings of the eighth session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly are over. The successful conclusion of this session has been achieved, as always, through the careful and multifarious work, under the leadership of the party, of the Council of Ministers, deputies, and all the permanent commissions of the People's Assembly.

In this session, in the spirit of recent decisions, and especially those of the AWP Central Committee 13th Plenum, and in the spirit of the tasks laid down by Comrade Ramiz Alia in various districts of the country last year, we examined the fulfillment of the tasks of the 1985 plan and budget, and unanimously approved laws for the 1986 plan and budget. We analyzed our achievements, incorporated our rich experience, and raised important problems to do with further development of our economy and culture, always relying upon our own efforts.

The year 1985 was marked by many successive difficulties which our people, under the leadership of the party, were able to overcome with complete success. Once more we saw their revolutionary zeal and mobilization, their unity, and their readiness to face every situation with patience and self-sacrifice. This witnesses to a high political consciousness, forged by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. As a result of this preparedness and unparalleled mobilization, fine successes were noted in many branches and sectors of production, and many sure steps forward were made. But at the same time last year's experience also shows great opportunities exist in our economy for a faster tempo, for work with a high sense of responsibility and a militant spirit, for work through the method of mass actions, with discipline, and perfected organization.

The year 1986 is a year of great tasks. The fulfillment of plan tasks on all fronts will be a good beginning and an important foundation for the realization of the whole 5-year plan. So we demand that the spirit of mobilization be kept aflame, and that the revolutionary fervor and creative intelligence of the masses be encouraged. Let us work at a ceaseless tempo to produce more and spend less, using better all the material and human potential we possess, and the positive experiences gained in many districts, enterprises, and agricultural cooperatives.

The refinement of management, organization, and control of the organs of the state and economy toward the realization at all costs of the tasks of the state plan has now become an important factor -- the only path to the maintenance of the basic allocations of the development of our economy. So, we first ask that management methods be improved, and become more skillful and lively, more adroit and imaginative, to better match the tasks of the age, with its need for increased efficiency in the economy, and for an intensification of our regimen of thrift. The fulfillment and over-fulfillment of plan tasks, as the AWP Central Committee 13th Plenum demanded, must work towards the improved supply of food and animal products for the people. This will be achieved by producing more in industry, as well as in agriculture.

We elected representatives must also recognize better these demands of the age, and maintain close links with the masses, mobilizing them, encouraging their initiatives, and their spirit of innovation and mass actions, influencing them as much as possible toward the solution of the difficult problems that may lie before us, at every step combatting routine and perfunctory work, obstructive bureaucratic attitudes, and every technocratic tendency. We, too, as deputies, relying on the experience gained at this meeting of the People's Assembly and its commissions, should help the district people's councils and their permanent commissions to analyze the fulfillment of last year's plan and budget, and assist them in the approval and execution of the 1986 budget and plan.

Comrade deputies, 1986 has just begun -- the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the year of the ninth party congress and the 45th anniversary of the foundation of our glorious party. Let us therefore raise high our revolutionary mobilization and zeal to achieve as many victories and successes as possible.

Our working masses, with their labor, everywhere express their conviction that, in steel-forged unity round the party and its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head, they will achieve the great objectives anticipated for 1986, and all the tasks the party will set forth in the future.

I declare closed the proceedings of the eighth session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly.

CALCULATIONS FORECAST POPULATION GROWTH

AU241246 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Tirana, January 24 (ATA) -- According to calculation in 2,000 the population is envisaged to amount to over 4 million inhabitants. The average annual rate of the growth of the country's population recently has been 3-4 times higher than the average annual rate of the growth in different countries of Europe. This is due to the growth of natality and reduction of mortality. The average life span, as an index of the wellbeing of the people has already amounted to 70-71 years old.

Albania is the country with the youngest age of population in Europe. Its average age is 25 years old. Over 48 per cent of our population is made up of people younger than 20 years. This also guarantees the constant rejuvenation of the labour force and does not make the nation grow old. Despite the high rates of the growth of the labour force, all of them are employed. Almost 50,000 young workers are employed in valuable social work every year.

BCP CONGRESS DATE SET; POLITBURO CHANGES MADE

AU251910 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 25 Jan 86

["Plenum of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party -- The 13th Congress of the BCP Will Be Convened on April 2, 1986" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 25 (BTA) -- A plenum of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party was held on January 24 and January 25 in the "Boyana" residence. The plenum was attended, besides the members and the alternate-member of the CC of the BCP, by the chairman and the members of the Central Auditing Commission of the BCP, the secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and the members of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, ministers and first-deputy ministers, and other party, economic, scientific and cultural figures and leaders.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, delivered a speech in connection with the documents distributed in advance: "Guidelines and Tasks for the Implementation of the Resolutions of the February Plenum of the CC of the BCP, 1985" and the opening speech before the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

At the plenum spoke: Mr. Georgi Pankov, member of the CC of the BCP and minister of chemical industry, Mr. Ivan Panev, member of the CC of the BCP and first secretary of the county committee of the BCP in Plovdiv, Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, Mr. Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Petur Dyulgerov, alternate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, Mr. Stoyan Markov, member of the CC of the BCP, and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress, Mr. Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and other responsible political, public, economic, scientific, and cultural figures.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov delivered a concluding speech. The CC of the BCP adopted a resolution in connection with the discussed problem. The resolution assesses highly and approves the guidelines and tasks for implementation of the resolutions of the February plenum of the CC of the BCP (1985) worked out by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, and his opening speech before the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, as a detailed, scientifically-based programme for action of the party, state, economic and public bodies and organizations, for extensive and consistent transference of the achievements of techno-scientific progress, for further development of our all-round cooperation and closer relationship with the U.S.S.R. and the other fraternal countries from the socialist community, for accelerated construction of advanced socialist society in Bulgaria.

The resolution of the plenum points out that the approved documents, as well as the speeches delivered at the plenum, should serve as a basis: for the establishing of new economic, political and ideological climate, for the development of new normative acts, for the practical implementation of the resolutions of the February plenum (1985), for the party's report and election conferences, for the preparation of the 13th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party resolved to convene the regular 13th Congress of the BCP on April 2, 1986.

The plenum made the following personnel changes:

dismissed Mr. Todor Bozhinov from the post member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, because of his nomination to another job

-- dismissed Mr. Stanish Bonev from the post alternate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, because of his nomination to another job

-- elected for secretary of the CC of the BCP -- Mr. Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, and proposed that he should be dismissed from the post first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

-- elected for alternate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP -- Mr. Stoyan Markov, member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress.

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL REORGANIZED; ZHIVKOV SPEAKS

AU271059 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] In a businesslike atmosphere, according to the first item on the agenda, the National Assembly members adopted a law on confirming the decree of the State Council on prolonging the term of validity of Decree No 4 of the State Council until 1990. I shall point out that this decree regulates the military service of youth who work in metallurgy.

On the second agenda item, according to the proposal of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, the National Assembly members unanimously adopted a decision on structural and personnal changes in the Council of Ministers.

On the basis of Article 78, Points 14 and 15, and Article (?100) of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the National Assembly has decided:

I.

1. An Economic Council, a Social Council, and a Council on Science, Culture, and Education at the Council of Ministers have been created. They will implement state leadership of certain branches and spheres and coordinate the activity of the ministries included in their structure, as well as other departments and organizations.

2. The branches, activities, ministries, and other departments and organizations included in the structure of the councils will be determined by the Council of Ministers.

3. The councils at the Council of Ministers will be led by chairmen elected by the National Assembly.

4. The councils at the Council of Ministers can issue decisions which have the power of acts of the Council of Ministers.

5. The organization, activity, and mutual relations of the councils at the Council of Ministers, ministries, other departments, people's councils, and organizations, are determined by regulations issued by the Council of Ministers.

II.

1. The National Planning Commission has been abolished. The State Planning Committee has been reorganized into the State Planning Commission.

2. The Ministry of Construction and Territorial-Settlement Organization has been abolished.

3. The Ministry of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Supplies, and Ministry of Production and Trade With Consumer Goods have been abolished. A Ministry of Trade for Guiding Domestic and Foreign Trade and Material Resources has been created.

4. The State Committee on Science and Technological Progress has been abolished. A State Committee on Research and Technologies has been created.

5. The Committee on State and People's Control joins the structure of the Council of Ministers.

6. The State Council, according to the proposal of the Council of Ministers, is to submit the necessary changes and addenda in the appropriate laws ensuring from the changes which have been made.

III.

1. Chudomir Aleksandrov has been released from the post of first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

2. Todor Bozhinov has been released from the posts of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of supplies.

3. Georgi Yordanov has been released from the post of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

4. Georgi Karamanev has been released from the posts of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade with consumer goods.

5. Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has been released from the post of minister of construction and territorial-settlement organization.

6. Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has been released from the post of chairman of the State Planning Committee.

7. Khristo Kristov has been released from the post of minister of foreign trade.

8. Stoyan Markov has been released from the post of chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technological Progress.

IV.

1. Ognyan Doynov has been elected chairman of the Economic Council at the Council of Ministers.

2. Georgi Karamanev has been elected chairman of the Social Council at the Council of Ministers.

3. Georgi Yardonov has been elected chairman of the Council on Science, Culture, and Education at the Council of Ministers.

4. Stoyan Markov has been elected first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee on Research and Technologies.

5. Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has been elected chairman of the State Planning Commission.

6. Khristo Khristov has been elected minister of trade.

After the completion of the agenda of the 19th session of the Eighth National Assembly Comrade Todor Zhivkov read a speech.

[Begin Zhivkov recording] Comrade people's representatives, the plenum of the BCP Central Committee, which took place on 24 and 25 January 1986, was an exceptional event in the life of the party and the life of our socialist state and the entire Bulgarian people. Relying on the collective wisdom, it outlined the basic trends, tasks, and approaches for implementing the decisions of the BCP Central Committee's February 1985 plenum. The plenum showed that there have been great changes in the way of thinking and the consciousness of the party, state, and economic cadres, the basic cadres of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the Fatherland Front, the trade unions, the Komsomol, the basic part of the scientific-technological intelligentsia. Our cadres are already living with the problems of the scientific-technological revolution, and are riding on the wave of it.

The BCP Central Committee February 1985 plenum and the recent BCP Central Committee plenum had a long-term view. They traced new roads in the socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for decades ahead.

We are facing new decisions and far-reaching changes, which correspond to the historical necessity and the requirements of the scientific-technological revolution, and the stage reached by our country. In this great and innovative cause we have been guided by the objective laws of economic development and by the specific conditions in Bulgaria. A change is necessary, and we are determined to make it. Naturally, this is a process. It will be at the center of the work of the coming 13th BCP Congress. This is so because we have in mind far-reaching changes, strategic in nature, in the base and superstructure, as well as in the structure of production, technologies, production relations, and the management system. The essence of the decisions adopted by the Central Committee is the new quality postulate of the self-managing socialist organizations, and their significance and functions.

The issues with which we are dealing will call for the appropriate reorganization of the structure of the political superstructure, including the Council of Ministers. The councils at the Council of Ministers, approved today by the National Assembly, will strive to eliminate the bureaucratic approach in the high executive and managing organ of state power and its institutions. We aim at decisively improving their style and methods of work, and at more effectively combining centralism and democracy.

The idea is to strengthen and perfect the planning principle on the basis of modern scientific-technological progress. The idea is to develop the democratic principle in economic affairs, science, culture, and so forth; to increase the role of self-managing organizations, and to increase the role of the working collective and its organs of self-management. In other words, the implementation of the scientific-technological revolution, the structural transformations, [word indistinct] policy, the technological equipment, and the effective use of technologies require that we simultaneously strengthen the state as owner of socialist property, and the working collective as the manager of this property.

Of course, I do not intend here to enumerate all the problems. They will gradually become known to the working people. In addition, we are to work out many normative documents for implementing the party decisions. Before the 13th BCP Congress the National Assembly will discuss and adopt the draft on the new Labor Code.

The unquestionable orientation of the country toward general intensification under the conditions of modern scientific-technological progress, and the maximal utilization of its achievements, mean that we are to increase intensification to a new quality stage. This will allow us to utilize even more rationally the great material and spiritual values created during the years of socialism, and especially since the BCP Central Committee April 1956 plenum.

This also means that we are to create the necessary economic, political, and ideological preconditions for developing the energy of the working class, agricultural workers, the people's intelligentsia, and especially the scientific-technological intelligentsia. Only thus can we succeed in utilizing the great advantages of the socialist system both from the viewpoint of our internal development, and from the viewpoint of the historical order of ever greater integration and coming together with the fraternal socialist countries, and above all the USSR. Thus our country will be able to participate more actively and effectively in the international division of labor and develop its foreign trade and economic relations with all countries, including the developed capitalist states. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has the potential and possibilities for developing these relations on an even greater scale.

It is obvious, comrades, that our party and people are commencing great and responsible deeds. We face energetic and intense work, which requires from all of us determination, organization, order, and discipline. Of course, in our work we shall be confronted with unavoidable difficulties, some of which have been mentioned at the BCP Central Committee plenum. Yes, we shall have difficulties, and probably also individual failures. However, we must not and shall not give up. Consequently, with the forces and creativity of the entire people we shall implement in life the strategy, basic trends, and tasks that have been worked out and developed.

Comrade people's representatives, our people is facing a program for the future. It is a program for the country's further peaceful development and for its happiness and well-being. It is our supreme goal to create ever better conditions of human life. Socialism means construction of the new society and educating the new man and the new human personality. It needs peace and time in order to implement its mission. The entire history of real socialism is simultaneously the history of the struggle for lasting peace.

For 4 decades Socialist Bulgaria has been living in peace, together with all other socialist countries, with all other peace-loving nations throughout the world, and is defending peace. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is striving to be a positive factor in the activity of the United Nations, the UN Security Council, the Stockholm Conference, and other authoritative international forums. The signature of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is under all the initiatives of the socialist community countries for peacefully regulating European and world problems, preventing war, and stopping the arms race, and for disarmament. We support all the peaceful initiatives from other peace-loving countries, international public organizations, and political parties. We greet even the weakest voice raised in defense of peace.

Our proposals on creating a climate of confidence and good neighbourliness and strengthening peaceful relations in the Balkans are well known. It was a Bulgarian initiative to create a code of good-neighborly relations in this region. Our efforts to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans are also well known. Recently, together with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we issued an appeal on turning the Balkans into a chemical-weapons free zone.

Comrades, mankind continues to live with a concern. The danger of a thermonuclear war and the destruction of human civilization increases. At the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, which took part in Sofia in 1985, together with the fraternal countries, members of the Warsaw Pact, a wide-ranging and constructive program for removing these dangers was proposed. The meeting in Geneva between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan inspires hope that mankind will withdraw from the brink on which it finds itself.

The beginning of the current year was marked by a historic initiative: the declaration of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. This is a revolutionary initiative because it poses the clear task of liquidating nuclear weapons and liberating mankind from the nightmare of self-destruction. This is a concrete initiative which sets out precisely the stages for the world to go through as it is implemented. It creates a calendar framework of the road mankind is to travel if it is to meet the 21st century under clear and peaceful skies -- without wars and weapons.

This goal is attainable because it expresses the basic interests of all people, without difference of class, race, and nation, or sharp ideological differences. This is the all-human character of the declaration. This is its universal essence. The world is sated with words about peace; the world is thirsty for deeds. The declaration of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee does not suffer ambiguity and demagogy. It requires not general statements in support of peace but deeds, concrete deeds, set in fixed stages. Now the world can see the real positions of every state and political figure, and where in fact he is heading -- toward life or toward death. Therefore all peace-loving nations greet the declaration with approval and optimism.

We, the citizens of socialist Bulgaria, are proud that this inspiring program has been drawn up by a friend of ours, a communist, and that it once again shows with new force the essence of Leninism, the humanism of our communist ideas, and the morality of the communist connection between words and deeds. [applause]

The State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as the entire Bulgarian people, warmly greet and fully support the declaration of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. [applause] With its boldness and scope, with its realism, the proposals strengthen our conviction that the will of the peoples can stop the hand ready to throw the world over the precipice of thermonuclear catastrophe. They strengthen our faith in the force of socialism and our faith in the future of peace and progress.

From the high rostrum of the National Assembly I want to express the feelings of fraternal gratitude of the Bulgarian people toward the CPSU, the Soviet state, and the Soviet people for the fact that since the very day of the October Socialist Revolution they have held high the banner of peace and communism. [applause]

Thank you for your attention. [applause] [end Zhivkov recording]

SOFIA RADIO ON U.S. AIR MANEUVERS NEAR LIBYA

AU241924 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The Libyan JANA news agency reported that the 1-week Air Force maneuvers near the shores of Libya, announced by Washington, started today.

The JANA announcement condemns the maneuvers as an act of air piracy and as a provocation against the people of Libya.

The new escalation of Washington's aggressive actions against Libya coincides with the unsuccessfully concluded mission of John Whitehead, U.S. assistant secretary of state, to Western Europe, the announcement says. He was unable to persuade the Western European partners to join in the American sanctions against Libya.

STOJANOVIC-LED LCY CC DELEGATION VISITS 20-24 JAN

Meets With Stanishev, Yotov

AU241909 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, January 24 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], led my Mr. Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, visited Bulgaria from January 20 to January 24. On the Bulgarian side the talks were held by Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The two sides reviewed the fulfillment of the plan for cooperation between the BCP and LCY during the past two-year period, and coordinated the plan for 1986-1987. During the talks both sides exchanged information on the preparation of the forthcoming congresses of the BCP and the LCY, as well as one some current issues of international situation and internatinnal communist and worker's movement. The guests had also a meeting in the Plovdiv County Committee of the BCP. The delegation was received by Mr. Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

Program of Cooperation Adopted

LD260310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1903 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, is on a visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee. Stojanovic had two sets of talks with Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee; he was also received by Yordan Yotov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. Also taking part in the talks was Ilija Djukic, the SFRY ambassador in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. There was an exchange of views on the development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the BCP and between the two countries. Both sides gave the assessment that progress had been achieved in cooperation and stressed the importance of further developing cooperation in the spirit of good-neighborliness and mutual respect on the principles of independence, equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, and peaceful cooperation in the Balkans. A need was also noted for further efforts, in the framework of developing cooperation, to find solutions to the disputed issues which would make an essential contribution to the strengthening of mutual trust and the unhampered development of comprehensive cooperation. A program of cooperation between the LCY and the BCP for the next 2 years was agreed upon.

THe interlocutors also informed each other of the activities of the LCY and the BCP regarding the preparations for the forthcoming congresses. They also talked about current issues and developments involving the progressive movements in the world.

TRADE WITH IRAN INCREASES THREE-FOLD

LD251927 Tehran IRNA in English 1832 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 25, IRNA -- The commercial counsellor of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Ivan Nikolov said at a press interview here Saturday that the volume of trade exchanges between the Islamic Republic and Bulgaria have increased three fold since the victory of the 1979 Islamic Revolution. He said the figure of bilateral trade in 1976-77 was about 80 million dollars compared with the present 320 million dollars. He further said that the volume of trade exchanges between the two sides is expected to rise to 500 million dollars in 1986.

Mr. Nikolov said the third annual joint economic meeting will be held in Sofia soon.

Minister of Agriculture Abbas 'Ali Zali is the chairman of the Iranian commission and Minister of Foreign Trade Khristo Khristov heads the Bulgarian commission in the annual meetings.

On increased non-oil imports from Iran to his country, Nikolov said that contracts have been concluded with the Ministry of Heavy Industries, as a result of which Iran will export 500 Renault cars as well as 44 minibuses to Bulgaria. He added that his country also purchases concentrated zinc and copper, cotton as well as clothing and textile materials from the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Nikolov said that in 1985, his country purchased 16 million dollars in non-oil goods from Iran which figure is expected to increase to 20 to 25 million dollars by the end of 1986.

He said in December 1985 an important contract was signed between Iran and Bulgaria for manufacture of lift trucks in Tabriz machine building factory (in Iran's east Azarbayjan Province). He said according to this contract Bulgaria purchases 5,000 sets of counter-weights for lift trucks, assembled in Tabriz factory.

Ivan further said that according to another agreement signed between the two countries, Bulgaria will automate the painting line at Iran-Khodro car manufacturing factory, as well as some sections at Arak wagon manufacturing plant and piston producing factory of Tabriz.

He added that his country has also cooperated in technology transfer to Iran and continues its exports of cheese and processing equipments to the Islamic Republic.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE PRESIDENT DEPARTS 20 JAN

AU221425 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jan 86 p 6

[Text] Dr Manuel Pinot da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and chairman of the Movement of the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe Party, who paid a brief visit to our country, departed from Bulgaria yesterday.

He was seen off at Sofia Airport by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON U.S. 'ANTI-LIBYAN CAMPAIGN'

AU221422 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jan 86 p 1

["Official CSSR Stand on the Anti-Libyan Campaign"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Mohamed Musbah Khalifa, [name as published] leading secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on 16 January to convey to him the CSSR's official stand on the anti-Libyan campaign unleashed by the United States and Israel.

Stanislav Svoboda resolutely condemned the declaration of economic sanctions and the open threat of military interventions against the sovereign Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, conducted under cover of the so-called fight against terrorism. He stressed that these sanctions directly contradict the basic norms of international law and are totally divergent from the UN Charter. Thus they cannot be assessed otherwise than as steps that endanger peace and security not only in the area of the Mediterranean, but also outside it.

At the conclusion of the reception, Stanislav Svoboda expressed full support for, and solidarity with, the Libyan people and their revolutionary leadership. He expressed the view that the decisive stand of the Arab countries, the countries of the socialist community, and all realistically thinking forces in the world with regard to the illegal U.S. actions should force the U.S. Administration to realize, and responsibly weigh, the serious impact which the continuation of its dangerous policy toward the sovereign Libyan state could have.

HUSAK DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT AT LOCAL CONFERENCE

LD261555 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2030 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] A city party conference opened in Brno today. The conference is being attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Gustav Husak, its general secretary. The report of the party city committee centered its attention on increasing the performance of industrial enterprises and on qualitative aspects of economic development in Brno. The report emphasized that in the period 1983-1985 the dynamic pace of industrial production grew annually by 4.2 percent and labor productivity by 5.6 percent. Only in the last year, the output in this key sector has been exceeded by Kcs 440 million. Despite the undoubtedly positive results of economic and social development, the report noted frankly that a section of the management personnel has not fully mastered the present demands for intensification, efficiency, and quality of work; it has not managed to free itself from the managerial habits from the period of extensive development. In its critical analysis of implementing scientific and technological development into practice, the party city committee praised the course of modernization of production in the enterprises Zbrojovka [arms producer], Agarozet-Zetor, the First Brno Engineering Works [prvni brnenska strojirna], Kralovopolska Engineering Works [kralovopolska strojirna], MEZ [moravske elektrotechnicke zavody], and the Julius Fucik Electrical Equipment Works.

In 1982 Brno enterprises managed to halt the drop in the number of preproduction stage workers. Since then, until 1985, the number of designers has grown by 1,601 and the number of technologists in these stages has grown by 1,768.

Despite a number of good results, the new directions of scientific and technological development are being introduced slowly by individual enterprises. They have not become a fulcrum of the plan. The effort aimed at the development and utilization of the scientific and technological achievements does not represent the basic content of the entire management, planning, and organizational activity of leading economic management.

The party and state bodies devoted lasting attention to tackling the selected problems of the city and creating basic living conditions for its inhabitants. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, Kcs665 million have been spent on constructing the civic amenities alone. The citizens themselves helped build a number of Action Z projects. Their more than 4 million hours of voluntary work is valued at Kcs250 million.

The significance of the Brno industrial center and its clear contribution to the implementation of the economic policy of the CPCZ was also documented by the discussion. It centered the delegates' attention notably on the new tasks, which were outlined for the period of the Seventh 5-year Plan [as heard]. (Evzen Filipek) from Zbrojovka Brno noted that one of the most important tasks of the enterprise is the construction of units for production of remodeled tractors of the third unified series 3, which will strengthen the export capability of Zetor. The significance of this project has so far not been fully understood by 17 end-product suppliers of technology, who have not yet confirmed the economic contracts.

[Jan Novak] dealt with the importance of party supervision in the Kralovopolska Engineering Works. This supervision led to the improvement of supplies for the nuclear power industry, also enabling it to adopt an enhanced pledge. According to this pledge, among other things, the assembly of final supply of intermediate storage for nuclear waste [vyhorele palivo] from the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power station will be completed before the 17th CPCZ Congress. Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, also took part in the discussion.

Comrade Husak dealt with the progress of preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress. He said that the entire precongress deliberations of more than 1.6 million Communists have been characterized by an open and democratic atmosphere. He singled out the fact that all the positive things that have been achieved received appreciation, but that an equally critical attention was also drawn to weak spots and shortcomings. Principal attention has, however, been concentrated on the further surge forward. Comrade Husak stressed that the entire precongress discussions have revealed the steadfast ideological and organizational unity of the party and the high degree of its capacity for action and close links with the people.

He went on to deal, on the one hand, with the balance sheet of the past 15 years, and on the other with the outlook for the period up to the year 2000. He singled out that the results achieved since the 14th CPCZ Congress have confirmed in practice the correctness of the road we have been traveling. Anyone who is not biased must appreciate the results that have been achieved in all areas in ensuring the material and cultural needs of the working people. It can be said with full justification that our socialist society is ensuring the securities of life to our citizens, good living prospects, and genuine rights and freedoms, both now and in the future.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to stress in his speech that the results we have achieved could have been better had we conserved existing resources better and had we made better use of the existing possibilities.

He listed as concrete examples the considerable reserves we possess that are insufficiently utilized, particularly in modern equipment, the use of working time, shortcomings in organization, rhythm of work, and in the quality of products. He stressed the need to place greater emphasis on the discipline, quality, organization, and responsibility of every worker. Communists in particular must actively strive to ensure that these and other shortcomings are rapidly eliminated.

Comrade Husak devoted much attention to questions concerning the acceleration of scientific and technological development. Our aims in this field constitute an attractive program for the entire young generation, which we have to win over for its practical implementation.

Now we shall acquaint you in greater detail with some points of Comrade Gustav Husak's speech:

[Begin Husak recording] On behalf of the party's Central Committee, on behalf of the Central Committee delegation, which is present at your conference, as well as on my behalf, I want to convey my heartfelt greetings to you, the delegates to the Brno city conference, and to all Brno Communists, one of the biggest district organizations. I wish you good course of the conference, sensible results, and chiefly honest implementation of the resolutions which you are going to adopt. I would like to pay tribute to the work of the city party organization in Brno and voice thanks to all those who have contributed to the results, whether they be in the economy, culture, or science and technology and in educating man, in educating the young generation in the many questions we encouter daily.

Since last June when the Central Committee decided to convene the 17th Congress, Communists have been deliberating on a large scale, beginning with primary organizations' meetings. These deliberations have been open and democratic and have praised what has been achieved or what individual people have done. At the same time, we have not failed to see weak spots and shortcomings and have therefore been jointly striving to ensure that the development of our society and the development of life of our people is better and better.

During the past 15 years, our society has moved very radically forward. Since those crises-ridden years -- which we evaluated and I do not want to return to it -- when there was chaos in our minds, when socialist values were undermined, when many things were questioned; since the 14th congress, during those 15 years, our course has been vindicated. The Marxist-Leninist course of our party and our society has been vindicated in all areas. Everyone who has eyes to see and who is not biased must appreciate it. Society has achieved a great deal in the social area, in the field of remuneration and the like. At the same time, our state is a consolidated one with internal calm. And when it is restless, it is creative restlessness, the search for something that is better, something new both at home and the world at large.

What that world can offer is not insignificant, both in terms of the socialist countries and the rest of the world. The position our country has won in the world, however, also means the recognition of the correctness of our course. When one reads the figures for the past 15 years, one realizes the enormous progress made, for instance, in housing, in meeting social needs, which is such a broad term comprising almost everything -- health services, hospital treatment, pensions, child benefits, and the like.

We Communists must not see, however, only the nicer side of the coin. We must not see only those positive things achieved, but we must also see both the weak points and shortcomings as well as mistakes and errors of various kinds. Such things were also aired in the preceding debate and there are more than a few of them. We have to reflect on them also in order to be able to make an effort in this direction to eliminate these weak spots, mistakes, shortcomings, corruption, and the like and thus to lay down good foundations for our further surge forward. Yes, it is true we have achieved good results, but could they have been even better with the given sources and possibilities? Yes, we could have achieved better results during the past 15 years or so. I shall briefly recall a few such things: an insufficient pace of scientific and technological development and application in practice. I shall return to this question in connection with the discussion I had yesterday. This is very important and its importance has been registered.

Let us consider the so-called reserves that cost nothing -- no investment, no money, no material [words indistinct] great figures, the utilization of the material-technical base, let us say machinery, though this is a much broader concept. Those countries some of our citizens admire -- the Western advanced countries -- while having high quality equipment do 3-shift work. The Japanese say that good quality machinery is paid for in 3-4 years over there. After 6 years they renew it, but they do work on three shifts! That quality machinery has to be producing all the time. What is the shift work like in our country? There are not only out-of-date production lines; we also have advanced production lines. The average is 1.3 plus a little shift, that is one shift and some overtime. What about the working time? How do we utilize the working time, say those 42 hours -- the official working time set by the law -- and paid for (?in one form or another)! How do we utilize the paid working time in offices, factories, and elsewhere? The estimates vary; there are losses of 5 percent, 10 percent, 20 percent, and even 40 percent in some sections. Naturally, if no work is done, value does not increase. A miracle is not needed; only a bit more discipline and order.

These are the basic facts, I would say, of morale, working and human morale. We Communists, everywhere we are active, have to explain this to people. The great majority of people are honest. They will agree with us. We must not be afraid sometimes even to argue with them about things. From this the society lives. We have to wage a more resolute struggle against shortcomings, against weak points -- from petty slackers to all malpractices, the abuse of power, corruption, enrichment at others' expense and so on -- against all these negative phenomena. People know thia (?in villages) and at work places. Why keep quiet? Simply, we have to wage this struggle when someone abuses work in one way or another.

Our experiences, and we have worked on this for a long time, above all, on that which is required in specific directions, and to take but one pointer, the national income, in order to increase by 3.5 percent, it is necessary for this society not to stagnate, it is necessary that the economy and the living standard grow. [sentence as heard] All of this is unavoidable. No one gives us gifts, and we as a state have nowhere to steal from, and we do not want to, either. And neither do we want to get into debt; thus, there is only work, the results of our work. It is necessary to ensure the people's lives, and this is our main [word indistinct].

I have mentioned the scientific-technical base. There are 750,000 technicians of all types at work in our national economy, including more than 550,000 with university or secondary-specialized education. Is this a small army? They undoubtedly do their work from the point of view of scientific-technical progress, and I do not want to judge them nor criticize their work.

However, the available literature, available experiences, education -- and there is the great army of people who besides these scientific-technical workers can also perform all sorts of things in the process itself -- but we must know how to talk to them; we must be able to speak to the technical intelligentsia; we must be able to win them over so that they not only just clock or sign in or something like that. Who has to be paid, of course, is paid, and so on and who needs help has to be helped. This is a great force.

Not many small countries have such a vast potential, such a brain potential as Czechoslovakia; however, we do not utilize its sufficiently. And this, too, is work for us Communists, the work for our primary organizations, for trade unions, and others to turn good intentions into good deeds. This is simply said but is very complex to implement in life. It is up to us, Communists, the millitant force, the cognizant force, to implement these correct and clear ideas in practice. To put together all the wise heads -- I was able to talk to such wise heads yesterday, and the wise heads are everywhere -- to join the wise heads and honest hands with Communist responsibility and determination. This is a guarantee of a successful path.

More than 60 percent children [as heard] were born in our country after 1945. They are our young generation. What is that generation's aim? Apart from their personal moments, when they have a good time or do interesting things, there is a monumental aim; specifically, the scientific and technological revolution, to bring one's country to the (?top), to take a specific part in achieving this monumental target. Apart from other educational issues and so forth, to provide an engagement which would be enjoyed by young people -- play with technical gadgets, to give them an opportunity. We start from school age; however, this has been insufficient thus far. There is a huge target for this young generation, for this majority; nowadays already a majority of our population, which will be prepared to live, work and manage this state by the year 2000, that is to manage it in good or bad way [as heard]. [end recording]

In the following part of his address, Comrade Gustav Husak devoted his attention to some topical issues of the international situation. He mainly emphasized the significance of the recent new Soviet peace proposals, but forward by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. He emphasized the fact that this program has met with a huge international response, with the broadest support of all progressive, democratic, and realistic minded people throughout the world. He simultaneously noted that it is necessary to realistically view the balance of forces on the world-wide scale, the role of the international imperialist system, the interest of major multinational armament monopolies, to whom a new round of the arms race will bring huge profits, and which in their own interests influence the policy of imperialist states, their media, and public opinion. Therefore the struggle for the implementation of the Soviet Union's peace proposals will require immense efforts.

Comrade Husak voiced his full support fot the Soviet peace initiatives, which also fully express the Czechoslovak people's interests. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will contribute actively in the struggle for their attainment. Comrade Gustav Husak said, in conclusion:

[Begin Husak recording] We want to approach the 17th congress with good results and with correct perception. We want to adopt sensible, correct, and demanding positions which will then be implemented. Our conference represents a great contribution to this. I wish you much good health and happiness. [applause] [end recording]

RUDE PRAVO PUBLISHES REVISED PARTY STATUTES

AU171701 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jan 86 pp 3, 4

["Statutes of the CPCZ (With Proposed Amendments Prepared for the 17th CPCZ Congress)"]

[Text] The CPCZ is a tried and tested fighting vanguard of the workers class and other working people, an association of identically thinking people-communists which uniteson a voluntary basis the most aware members of the workers class, cooperative farmers, intelligentsia, and other social groups of the CSSR.

With the Leninist CPSU as a model, the CPCZ has created a revolutionary union of workers, farmers, and progressive intelligentsia, and at its head it has led the working people of our country to overthrowing exploiters' classes, to the victory of socialism.

After the selfless struggle against fascist occupiers and after the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, our people, guided by the CPCZ, began building a people's democratic state. Under the CPCZ's leadership, in February 1948 the workers class, leading the working people, crushed the intrigues of internal enemies who, with the help of international reaction, tried to reverse that development. In the struggle with reactionary forces and with their defeat, the dictatorship of the proletariat strengthened and developed further, and this also fully freed the path to building a socialist society. Our country has been changed from its very foundations. The exploitation of man by man has been eliminated forever, production means have become the property of the people, and the principle of socialism -- "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work" -- has begun to be asserted. The party strives for systematically reinforcing the social, political, and ideological unity of the people and the unshakable brotherhood of the nations of Czechs, Slovaks, and the nationalities living in our fatherland. Socialist culture has achieved a great upsurge. The Czechoslovak state, into which the working people, headed by the workers class, have organized themselves, has become a people's organization in the deepest sense -- a socialist state. Socialist production relations have won in all spheres of the national economy.

By its class substance and ideology, the CPCZ is a party of the workers class. Its policy expresses the most profound interests of the workers class and all people. The party was created to fight for the cause of the people, and it serves the people. From the will of the working people, the CPCZ has become the leading and directing force of society and the state. Its leading role in society, which is enshrined in the CSSR Constitution, is that the party politically leads and organizes the construction endeavor of the working people and their struggle for the final victory of communism. Its leading role objectively grows with the further development of socialist society.

In its work, the party abides by the scientific "weltanschauung," by the revolutionary teaching of Marxism-Leninism, which is the foundation of its policy and everyday organizational activity. It creatively develops Marxism-Leninism and determinedly combats all phenomena of bourgeois ideology, revisionism, and dogmatism, which are wholly alien to revolutionary theory.

On the basis of scientific findings, the party has been elaborating a program for and basic concepts of the development of socialist society, and with the Communists' persuasion and ideological and political-organizational work, it has been winning the support of the working people for its policy and has begun developing the creative construction activity of the people. The party's strength is in its firm ties with the people, their lives, and needs. By being in charge of cadre work and social control, the party creates the main organizational prerequisites for a purposeful and harmonious development of the country's political, economic, ideological, and cultural line.

The Communist Party is the highest form of the society's political organization. Under its leadership are associated voluntary social organizations in the National Front, which is the political expression of the union of all working people in the CSSR.

The main task of the party in the present stage is the realization of the program of building developed socialist society and the further advance toward communism. The party strives for a planned and all-around perfection of socialism, for a full and effective utilization of its potential and advantages to accelerate social and economic development. It sees to the deepening and strengthening of socialist social relations, to a comprehensive development of production forces and production relations and all spheres of social life with the objective of satisfying the ever-increasing material and spiritual needs of the people.

The party sees to the deepening of the socialist attitude toward work, to a correct comprehension of its social importance. It concentrates the strength of the people on a dynamic development of the national economy through intensification, above all through speeding up scientific-technological progress and the international socialist economic integration. The party strives for the further development of socialist democracy; for an ever broader participation of citizens in the administration of public affairs, in the management and supervision of the economy; for the development of their creative talents, activity, and initiative. It sees to enhancing the role and the development of the political system; to strengthening the community of nations and nationalities in our fatherland on the principles of socialist internationalism and the federative system of the state; to deepening the political and moral unity of society. It sees to the growth of the education and upbringing of the people in the spirit of communist ideas; to an all-around harmonious development of personality, of the spiritual and cultural life of society; to gradually overcoming substantial differences between physical and mental work.

The final objective of the party is to build a classless communist society, in which one will implement the highest principle: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

The inviolable foundation of the life, the buildup, and all activity of the party is ideological and organizational unity and the action cohesion of its ranks. The party places its work on a consistent observance of the Leninist norms of party life; on the principles of democratic centralism, collective leadership, criticism and self-criticism; on the comprehensive development of intraparty democracy, the creative activity of Communists; on the population's being well informed; and on winning the population for the implementation of party policy. The party is cleansing itself of people who violate or do not observe the CPCZ's political line and its statutes; who preach and spread opportunist views, revisionist concepts, nationalism, anticommunism; and who compromise by their behavior the honorable designation Communist. It also is cleansing itself of those who are perennially passive. Any phenomenon of factionalism or groupism is incompatible with membership in the Communist Party.

The lesson drawn from the crisis development in the party and society after the 13th congress proves that deviating from Marxism-Leninism, from Leninist organizational principles, and violating statutes lead to weakening the unity and action capability of the party, its leading role in society, and create the danger of the liquidation of the achievement of socialism.

The CPCZ is an integral part of the international communist and revolutionary workers movement. It actively contributes to the strengthening of its unity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and it implements in its entire activity the ideas of proletarian, socialist internationalism. In a creative manner, the party makes use of the wealth of the experience of the fraternal communist and workers parties -- above all of the CPSU, the tried and tested and recognized vanguard of the world communist movement.

The construction and the further development of a socialist society in Czechoslovakia, which was already an industrial country, is our contribution to creatively developing Marxism-Leninism and affirms its general validity.

The party systematically deepens the brotherhood, firm alliance, and an all-around cooperation of the Czechoslovak people with the Soviet people and with the working people of the other socialist countries. It reinforces international ties with the workers class of the whole world and supports nations fighting for their liberation from the yoke of imperialism and colonialism. It ensures the country's defense capability and takes an active part in common measures aimed at the defense and security of the countries of the socialist community. It determinedly combats the aggressive plans of imperialism, strives for developing friendly relations with all nations of the world and for peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. With this, it contributes to the victory of the forces of peace and progress, to the victory of socialism over capitalism throughout the world.

I. Party Members, Their Duties and Rights

1. A member of the CPCZ can be any citizen of the CSSR who recognizes its program, abides by its statutes, and fulfills party resolutions; takes an active part in the creation and realization of party policy while building socialist society; and who works in some party organization and pays his membership dues.

2. A party member is obliged:

a. to consistently assert and implement party policy; to explain it to the broad masses and win them for its implementation; to strengthen and deepen the ties of the party with the people; to be in constant touch with the people, attentively register their views and needs, and react to them in time; to behave as a Communist everywhere; to combat everything that violates the policy of the party and its unity; to take part in political and public work at his workplace and in his domicile;

b. to strive for the development of production and production forces through intensification; to be a model of Communist attitude toward work and a pioneer of everything progressive; to strive for the introduction of the best experience into practice; to educate himself and assimilate the latest findings of science and technology; to raise his qualifications; to see to the economy, effectiveness, and quality of all work; to assert social justice according to work-related merits; to multiply and safeguard social socialist property -- the foundation of the strength and prosperity of the CSSR;

c. to actively participate in the activity of his primary organization and bear full responsibility for the results of its work; to take part in the preparation and deliberations of a primary organization, in the creation and the fulfillment of resolutions; to see to it that Leninist principles, norms, and style of work in the party's activity are fully implemented;

d. to actively participate in political life, administration, and management of state and public affairs, in economic and cultural construction; to be a model of the fulfillment of duties toward society; to help to develop and deepen socialist social relations;

e. to constantly reinforce and safeguard the ideological and organizational unity of the party as the main prerequisite of its strength and mightiness; to see to it that words will not be at variance with deeds; to protect the party against infiltration by enemies and careerists, by people whose behavior harms the party's authority; to be politically vigilant, preserve and guard party and state secrets;

f. to assimilate Marxism-Leninism, raise his ideological standards, actively contribute to the education of a man of communist society; to determinedly combat bourgeois ideology, opportunism, revisionism, anticommunism, private property psychology, religious prejudices, petty bourgeois habits, violation of socialist legality and ethics, and other antisocial phenomena alien to Marxism-Leninism;

g. to assimulate and observe the principles of communist ethics; to be dedicated to communism; to develop new relations in society on the basis of collectivism, mutual comradely assistance and cooperation; to be a model in private life by the relationship toward the family and by the care for children's upbringing; to be modest, truthful, and honest toward the party and the people;

h. to actively assert the ideas of proletarian, socialist internationalism and socialist ownership; to strengthen the unity of Czechs and Slovaks and the nationalities in our fatherland; to combat nationalism and chauvinism; to strengthen our people's fraternal relations with the people of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries, with proletarians and the working people of all countries; to be irreconcilable toward enemies of socialism and communism, peace and freedom of nations; to implement and develop party criticism and self-criticism and combat suppression of criticism; to expose shortcomings harming the interests of the party and the state; to strive for their elimination and report them to party agencies, all the way to the Central Committee; not to permit indifference, complacency, and low demandingness in work; to combat immodesty, ostentatiousness, megalomania, and self-complacency, attempts to elevate local, group, or personal interests above the interests of society;

i. to observe the Leninist principles of the selection and placement of cadres according to political maturity, expert qualifications, organizational ability, and practical experience; to be irreconcilable toward their violation, oppose the selection and placement of workers [pracovnici] according to personal or friendly relations, and not permit incompetent people, who have not acquitted themselves well in their work, to be entrusted with responsible functions;

j. to observe party and state discipline, which is for all party members equally binding, and systematically expose those who violate it; the party knows only one discipline, and it applies to all Communists regardless of merits or functions they hold; to carry out entrusted functions with full responsibility to the party and the working people in accordance with the party statutes and socialist legality.

k. to help strengthen in all possible ways the defensive capability of the CSSR and untiringly struggle for peace and friendly cooperation among nations.

3. A party member has the right:

a. to vote and be elected into party agencies;

b. to take part in free and pragmatic discussions of the party's policy and practical activity at party meetings and in the party press in the spirit of the party statutes; to submit proposals for discussion and defend them until the party organization adopts a resolution;

c. to assess in the spirit of the party line the activity of his organization, its leadership, and the activity of the rest of the party agencies, functionaries, and party members;

d. to criticize at party meetings any member regardless of the function he holds; to demand that persons who suppress or help to suppress criticism and carry out harassment efforts when criticism is made, be called to a strict party accounting, going all the way to expulsion from the party;

e. to personally take part in meetings of primary organizations, party agencies, or elected commissions at which his activities or conduct are discussed;

f. to submit queries, suggestions, and proposals to any party agency, all the way to the Central Committee, and demand a reply to them.

4. Into the party are admitted aware and active workers, cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia, and other strata of the working people who are dedicated to socialism and communism and who have reached the age of 18; this is done on an individual basis through primary organizations. There is no place in the CPCZ for a person who has not and does not behave in the spirit of the Constitution of the CSSR, who knowingly and grossly violated socialist legality and was punished for it, who helps to cover up deeds against the Constitution and laws.

New party members are being admitted according to the following principles:

a. an application and a biography are submitted to the committee of a primary organization, accompanied by a recommendation of three party members who have been members of the party for at least 3 years and have known the recommended applicant from work or public activity for at least 1 year;

b. admittance into the party is discussed and decided on by a meeting of the membership of a primary organization; its decision about party admittance goes into effect when at least two-thirds of the party members present at the meeting vote for it and when it has been confirmed by a district or at least by a municipal or precinct party committee equal to it; the admittance of every new member is voted on individually.

c. citizens of the CSSR who were formerly members of the communist and workers Marxist-Leninist parties of other countries are admitted into the party in accordance with the directives of the Central Committee;

d. former members of other political parties must be recommended for admittance into the party by five guarantors, who have been members of the party for at least 5 years and have known the applicant from work or public activity for at least 1 year; the admittance of former functionaries of district, regional, or central agencies of other political parties goes into effect only after approved by the Central Committee;

e. guarantors are responsible for ensuring their recommendations are reliable and objectively describe the political and moral qualities of those recommended; members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee do not issue recommendations for admittance into the party;

f. party membership is valid from the day a membership meeting of a primary organization admits the new member.

5. Members and candidate members are obliged to report within 1 month in the new primary organization. The manner of registering members and candidate members and their transfer from one primary organization to another is governed by rules approved by the Central Committee. The principles governing the enlistment and registration of Communists in the organization where they live is determined by the Central Committee.

6. A party member who has been passive and who for 3 months, without a serious reason and despite repeated warnings, has not paid his membership dues or who for personal or other reasons has not been able to fulfill member's duties, is to be the subject of discussion at a membership meeting of the primary organization. In the course of the meeting, should it come to light that the party member has lost permanent contact with the party organization and does not want to reestablish it and does not fulfill his duties but has committed no other offense, the membership meeting of the primary organization will terminate his party membership.

7. A member or candidate member is called to account to the party for nonfulfillment of party duties and offenses against the party statutes as well as for actions that violated laws, and the following punishment can be meted out to him: admonishment, reprimand, reprimand with warning, and expulsion from the party, which is the severest party punishment.

In justified cases, a member or candidate member can be punished by the party by being recalled from a function he holds on the party's recommendation.

When a Communist is called to account to the party, one has to proceed with utmost care. The justification for the accusations leveled against him must be carefully weighed.

The case of a Communist who, entrusted by the party, holds functions in state, economic, or social agencies and organizations and who has committed an offense against statutes and socialist legality, is to be discussed by a primary organization with the knowledge of the appropriate party agency. If a higher party agency calls him to account, it informs the appropriate primary organization about it.

Party punishment has an educational task and is being meted out after other means of party education and influence have been exhausted, means such as comradely criticism, warning, or admonition [pouceni].

A party agency or organization, 1-2 years after handing down the party punishment, will discuss how the party member has been rectifying the errors he committed. Should it ascertain that he rectified his errors, a membership meeting of a primary organization or the appropriate party agency will make a decision about cancelling the punishment. The cancellation of party punishment does not apply to expulsion from the party. The procedure is governed by directives of the CPCZ Central Committee.

8. Party punishment, including expulsion from the party, is decided upon by the primary organization at its membership meeting. A party member or candidate member whose offense is involved, must be properly informed about it by the committee of the organization and invited to attend the meeting.

The decision of the primary organization about an expulsion from the party goes into effect after it has been confirmed by the district committee, which decides on the matter in 2 months at the latest. As long as the decision about the expulsion has not been confirmed by the district committee, the member or candidate member has the right to attend membership meetings. Following the decision of the district committee about the expulsion, the member must return his membership card to the primary organization.

In serious cases, expulsion from the party or other party punishment can be decided on by the district, regional, or central committee. If the district committee makes the decision about an expulsion from the party, this decision must be confirmed by the regional committee; if the regional committee makes the decision about an expulsion, that decision must be confirmed by the Central Committee.

Should the extent of the member's or candidate member's offense not be known, but should there be the danger that the authority of the party will be hurt in the eyes of the public, party membership might be suspended until the matter has been cleared up. A Communist whose membership has been suspended cannot take part in intraparty life. He gives his party card via the primary organization to the direct party committee for keeping.

9. The party punishment (including expulsion from the party) of members and candidate members of the CPSL Central Committee, regional and district committees, or members of control and auditing commissions is discussed by primary party organizations with the knowledge of the party agencies of which these functionaries are members. The proposal for expulsion from the party is to be forwarded by the primary organization to the appropriate agency, which then decides on the expulsion of its member by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

10. Decisions on the expulsion of a member or candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee from the Central Committee or from the party and on the expulsion of a member of the Central Control and Auditing Commission from the Central Control and Auditing Commission or from the ranks of the party are made by the party congress or -- in the period between party congresses -- by the Central Committee with respect to its members and candidate members and by the Central Control and Auditing Commission with respect to its members by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

11. If a party agency deems it necessary, it can announce the decision on the imposition of party punishment, including expulsion, or on the revision of unjustified punishments in the party press.

12. The membership cards of members and candidate members are party property; every member and candidate member is obliged to protect them against loss or damage.

Their loss or damage must be immediately reported to the committee of the primary party organization. Disciplinary proceedings are to be initiated if the loss was caused by negligence. Upon termination of membership, the membership card is passed on to the Central Committee, using the channels of party agencies.

13. A party member or candidate member who has received a party punishment is entitled to appeal against this decision within 1 month, progressively up to the Central Committee, and request its revision. Decisions on punishments remain in force until a higher party agency makes a different decision. Regional committees or the Central Committee shall make their decision on appeals against expulsion from the party within 2 months after they have been lodged.

II. Candidates for Party Membership

14. Everyone who is admitted to the party must pass through a period of candidacy. The period of candidacy is essential for the candidate member to be able to acquaint himself with the program, policy, and statutes of the CPCZ and to demonstrate in his activity that he will be a useful member of the party. The party organization is obliged to assist candidate members in their preparation for admittance as party members and to test their ideological, political, professional, and moral qualities.

15. The course of action taken by the primary organization in admitting a candidate member (individual admittance, submission of an application and curriculum vitae, recommendations and their verification, resolution of the primary organization on admittance and its confirmation) is the same as in admitting a party member.

Young people up to 21 years of age and members of the Socialist Youth Union are, as a rule, admitted as candidate members upon recommendation of the Socialist Youth Union, which is equivalent to the recommendation of one party member.

16. The set period of candidacy is 2 years. Its further extension is inadmissible. The Central Committee can stipulate conditions under which the period of candidacy can be reduced to 1 year.

17. Candidate members cannot be elected members of party agencies and delegates to party conferences and congresses. At party meetings they have a consultative vote. [na stranickych schuzich maji hlas poradni] Otherwise, their obligations and rights are the same as those of party members.

18. If a candidate member does not acquit himself well in the period of candidacy, the party organization shall strike him from the ranks of candidate members. The decision of the primary party organization on striking out a candidate member assumes validity only after its confirmation by the district committee.

III. The Party Structure; Internal Party Democracy

19. Democratic centralism is the guiding principle of the organizational structure and activity of the party.

Democratic centralism requires that all organizations and Communists under the specific conditions of plants and localities actively and creatively implement the party's policy and the resolutions of leading party bodies; it permits the application of the generalized experiences of Communists and other working people acquired in socialist construction in the day-to-day activity of the entire party.

Democratic centralism combines the party's united activity, its firm organizational structure, and strict party discipline with the broadest possible internal party democracy and initiative of Communists. In the organizational structure democratic centralism means that:

a. all leading party agencies are elected from the bottom to the top;

b. party agencies regularly render account and report on their activity to the party organizations that elected them and to higher agencies;

c. the minority and individuals being disciplined yield to the decisions of the majority;

d. resolution of higher agencies are unconditionally binding for all subordinate agencies;

e. party agencies and organizations can pass valid resolutions if more than one-half of its members or delegates are present.

20. The party is built according to territorial and production principles. Primary organizations are established, in principle, according to the place of work or residence of Communists and are associated in district and regional organizations; an organization whose activity pertains to a designated territory is as a rule higher in rank than all party organizations active in parts of this territory.

21. In keeping with the party's policy, every organization deals in a creative manner with the tasks in its realm of activity, guides party members towards responsibility for the fulfillment of party resolutions and of duties arising from the functions entrusted to them, and sees to it that party members provide a guarantee for the state, economic, and social agencies' and organizations' consistent fulfillment of their mission in the public and economic life in the spirit of the party's policy and resolutions.

Party agencies and organizations apply Leninist principles and methods of management; assert the Leninist style in party work and in all sectors of state, public, and economic administration; ensure unity of ideological, organizational, and economic activity; and attend to the reinforcement of state and labor discipline.

22. The highest organ for primary and secondary party organizations is a members' meeting; for district and regional organizations -- conferences; for the party organization in Slovakia -- the CPSL congress; and for the CPCZ -- the CPCZ congress.

The decision of party agencies is valid when more than one-half of the members present vote in its favor. The decision of a members' meeting of a primary organization on the admittance of members and candidate members of the party, on their expulsion, on cancellation of their membership, and on striking individuals from the ranks of candidate members becomes valid when at least two-thirds of party members attending the meeting vote in its favor and when it is confirmed by the district committee.

The formation and abolition of primary organizations are approved by the district committee. If the activity of a primary organization runs counter to the policy of the party and the organization violates the statutes, does not implement resolutions of the congress and the CPCZ Central Committee, or is deeply passive, the regional committee can disband this primary organization, following consultation with the district committee.

The district committee will then assess the attitudes of individual members and candidate members, draw conclusions in accordance with the party statutes, and decide on their being included in other primary organizations.

A higher party agency is entitled to cancel a decision of a lower party agency if it is at variance with party statutes.

A higher party agency is obliged to discuss suggestions of a lower party agency and to give replies to them.

23. Members' meetings, conferences, and congresses elect committees which steer the entire work of the respective party organization between members' meetings, conferences, and congresses in the area of their activity.

In electing party committees, every proposal is voted on individually, with all party members being entitled to reject or criticize the proposed members and candidate members of the new committee.

Those who receive more than one-half of the votes of attending members of the organization, in the case of members' meetings, or delegates, in the case of conferences or congresses, shall be elected. This decision is then binding on all members.

24. In electing party committees, starting with the committee of the primary organization and ending with the Central Committee, it is necessary to attend to the steady influx of new forces while maintaining continuity of management.

Those proved to be the best fighters for the party's policy, experienced organizers, and politically mature Communists who are dedicated to socialism from all sectors of our life shall be elected members of party committees, regardless of their previously held functions.

In exceptional cases, party agencies that are elected at conferences and congresses have the right to co-opt in the course of their entire term of duty up to 10 percent of the total number of elected members. The co-option assumes validity after its confirmation by the higher ranking party agency. The CPCZ Central Committee and the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission have the final decision on the co-option of their members.

25. Collectiveness is the supreme principle of party guidance, conduct, and decision-making. This applies to all party agencies and organizations, from the Central Committee down to primary organizations. The application of the principle of collective leadership is an indispensible condition for the correctness of adopted resolutions and for the correct training and deployment of cadres and guarantees party members' broad initiative aimed at consistent goals in the spirit of the party's policy.

The principle of collectiveness in no way weakens personal responsibility for the execution of set tasks.

The personality cult and violations of internal party democracy connected with it, lower the role of the party and of the people's masses, are incompatible with the Leninist norms of party life, and must not be tolerated in the party.

26. It is the inalienable right of every party member to freely and matter-of-factly discuss questions of party policy in elected party bodies, at conferences and members' meetings, and at aktivs and other party gatherings.

Wide-ranging internal party democracy establishes prerequisites for the growth of the creative activity of Communists and of the initiative of all organizations, for the full unfolding of criticism and self-criticism, and for the continuous consolidation of party responsibility and discipline; party discipline must be conscious and not mechanical.

An expression of collectiveness and internal party democracy are party-wide and statewide discussions, which are decided on and organized by the Central Committee with the aim of thoroughly discussing matters concerning the party's further political and organizational development or the society's economic and cultural development. Discussions in the party always proceed from the ideological foundations of Marxism-Leninism. The purpose of discussion is to comprehensively analyze the questions under debate and to further strengthen the party's ideological and organizational unity and its ties with the people.

27. Party committees work systematically with the aktiv, convening meetings of the aktiv with the aim of discussing practical tasks, working out practical measures, and ensuring the implementation of adopted resolutions; they make use of the aktiv's experiences and suggestions and inform it on its activity.

28. Party agencies elect commissions from among their members and candidate members, and from the ranks of the aktiv, whose activity helps them to work out and implement the party's political, economic, and ideological tasks.

For routine work in organizing and reviewing the fulfillment of resolutions and for assisting party organizations in their activity, they form an apparatus on the basis of principles stipulated by the CPCZ Central Committee, which works according to instructions of the appropriate elected party agency, to which it is accountable for its activity.

29. Primary organizations and all party agencies are obliged, with broad participation by the working people, to ensure timely and effective review of the fulfillment of party resolutions, take measures to set right detected shortcomings, and brief higher party agencies on the state of the execution of these measures. To this end, they make use in their activity of findings acquired by control agencies.

IV. Highest Party Organs

30. The CPCZ's highest organ is the party congress. The Central Committee convenes regular party congresses once every 5 years. An extraordinary party congress is convened by the Central Committee either at its own initiative or at the request of at least one-third of all party members. The Central Committee shall announce the convening of the congress and its agenda 8 weeks before it is due.

The congress can adopt valid resolutions if at least one-half of the party members are represented at it.

Rules concerning the representation of party members and the method of electing delegates are determined by the CPCZ Central Committee. If members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee and members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission are not elected regular delegates, they shall take part in the congress with a consultative vote.

31. The party congress:

a. discusses and approves the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the report of the Central Control and Auditing Commission;

b. determines the party's line on matters of internal and foreign policy; discusses and deals with the most important questions concerning the life of the party and the state and the further development of the socialist society; and approves the party program and statutes;

c. elects the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Control and Auditing Commission and determines their composition; only those who have been party members for at least 8 years can be elected members of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the Central Control and Auditing Commission.

32. In the period between congresses, the entire party work is managed by the CPCZ Central Committee, which, above all:

a. works out and deals in the spirit of the resolutions of party congresses with matters concerning the further advancement of socialist society and domestic and foreign policy;

b. concentrates the activity of party agencies and organizations on the consistent implementation of the mapped-out line; supervises lower-level party agencies and helps them develop political, ideological, and organizational work; checks on the fulfillment of party resolutions; and sets up and supervises various party institutions and enterprises;

c. channels and checks on the activity of the federal and the republic's representative agencies, governments, and other central state agencies, the National Front, and the central agencies of social organizations. It does so through Communists, clubs of Communist deputies, and party groups. It orients their activity toward a consistent enactment and execution of the party's policy, guides them to ensure the fulfillment of the party's economic and social policy and the tasks of the state plan arising from it, and instructs them to make the thriftiest possible use of all resources and to ensure society's needs, enlisting the broadest possible participation of the working people. Leading functionaries to whom the Central Committee has entrusted work in state, social, economic, and other agencies are accountable to the Central Committee for the implementation of the party's policy in the sector entrusted to them. With initiative and a creative approach, they engage in effective managerial activity in the spirit of the party's policy and submit to the Central Committee proposals and recommendations for setting the main directions of society's further development as well as reports on the fulfillment of tasks;

d. approves proposals for members of the federal government and other leading functionaries of central organizations and institutions, and for secretaries of the CPSL Central Committee and leading secretaries of regional party committees; appoints the chief editor of RUDE PRAVO;

e. represents the party in contacts with other parties;

f. regularly informs party organizations about its work;

g. approves the party's total budget and reviews its fulfillment; distributes the party's material and financial resources and sets membership fee rates; supervises and administers economic affairs of the Central Committee and its enterprises and institutions;

h. augments the Central Committee from among candidate members elected by the congress, in the event of a decrease in its members;

i. sets up departments and sections for the practical execution and review of resolutions.

33. The Central Committee meets at least three times a year. Candidate members of the Central Committee and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission take part in sessions of the Central Committee with a consultative vote.

According to the nature of the problems under discussion, the Central Committee invites for active participation in its plenary sessions other functionaries of party agencies, social organizations, state and economic agencies, and scientists and cultural figures.

34. The Central Committee elects from among its members:

the Presidium, to supervise its work in between plenary sessions of the Central Committee;

the Secretariat, to supervise routine work and chiefly to organize checks on the fulfillment of resolutions and to select cadres;

the general secretary and secretaries of the Central Committee.

The general secretary, Central Committee secretaries, and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission must have been party members for at least 10 years.

The Presidium and the Secretariat submit reports on their activity to the Central Committee.

35. The Central Control and Auditing Commission:

a. monitors the observance of party statutes and the norms of party life; helps to consolidate the ideological and organizational unity of the party; checks on the fulfillment of congress and Central Committee resolutions, concentrating on deepening the effectiveness of the party's control activity and calling to account Communists who violate the party line, party statutes, and party and state discipline as well as those who violate party ethics; attends to the timely and correct processing of suggestions, comments, and complaints addressed to the Central Committee;

b. audits the economic affairs of all party organizations, enterprises, institutions, and installations; looks after order in the records on memberships; and works toward higher standards of party administrative work by all party organizations;

c. on the basis of decisions of Central Committee agencies, carries out disciplinary proceedings; examines appeals by party members addressed to the Central Committee against decisions by regional party committees and the CPSL Central Committee on membership-related issues and reaches decisions on them;

d. elects from among its members a chairman and a board to deal with membership-related issues. The chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission is confirmed in his function by the CPCZ Central Committee.

The Central Control and Auditing Commission works according to party statutes and Central Committee guidelines. It submits to the congress and to the CPCZ Central Committee reports on its activity and the reults of its reviews.

The control and auditing commissions elected at the CPSL Congress and at regional and district conferences have similar rights and tasks within the framework of the relevant territorial party organization.

36. In the period between party congresses, the Central Committee may convene a statewide conference to discuss urgent questions concerning the party's policy and to work out the further course of action in implementing the line set by the congress. Through the conference, it submits to the party comprehensive reports on its activity.

The number of delegates and the manner in which they are elected are to be set by the Central Committee.

37. Following its approval by the Central Committee, the resolution of the statewide conference is binding on all party organizations and members.

V. The Party Organization in Slovakia and Its Highest Organs

38. The CPSL, which is made up of regional party organizations in Slovakia, constitutes the CPCZ's territorial organization in Slovakia. The CPSL's activity is guided by resolutions of the CPCZ congress and CPCZ Central Committee.

39. The highest CPSL organ is the CPSL congress and, in between congresses, the CPSL Central Committee.

40. With the approval of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CPSL Central Committee convenes its regular congresses once every 5 years.

An extraordinary CPSL congress may be convened with the approval of the CPCZ Central Committee if it is requested by at least one-third of the members of primary party organizations in Slovakia or at the request of the CPSL Central Committee. In an urgent case, an extraordinary CPSL congress may be convened by the CPCZ Central Committee.

The convening of the CPSL congress and its agenda are to announced by the CPSL Central Committee 8 weeks before the congress is due.

The congress delegates are elected at regional conferences according to rules set by the CPSL Central Committee in agreement with the CPCZ Central Committee.

If members and candidate members of the CPSL Central Committee and members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission are not elected regular delegates to the congress, they shall take part in it with a consultative vote.

41. The CPSL Congress:

a. discusses and approves the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, the report of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, and respectively reports by other agencies;

b. discusses the tasks of the party in Slovakia;

c. elects the CPSL Central Committee and the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission; only he who has been a party member for at least 8 years may be elected a member of the CPSL Central Committee or of its Central Control and Auditing Commission.

42. The CPSL Central Committee executes resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee in Slovakia, deals with political and organizational party issues in agreement with the CPCZ Central Committee, deploys cadres and supervises the work of regional organizations in Slovakia, and works out questions of a national and regional nature in harmony with statewide and society-wide interests. It submits to the CPCZ Central Committee regular reports on its activity.

The CPSL Central Committee proposes to the CPCZ Central Committee officials from Slovak regions for higher party and public functions; approves its budget and reviews its fulfillment; and supervises and administers the economic affairs of the CPSL Central Committee and its enterprises and institutions.

Proceeding from CPCZ Central Committee resolutions, the CPSL Central Committee directs and supervises the work of the Slovak National Council, the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and social organizations in Slovakia, availing itself of Communists, the Club of Communist Deputies, and party groups.

43. The CPSL Central Committee meets at least three times a year. Candidate members of the CPSL Central Committee and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission take part in sessions of the CPSL Central Committee with the right of a consultative vote.

44. The CPSL Central Committee elects from among its members:

the Presidium, to supervise political, organizational, and educational work between sessions of the CPSL Central Committee;

the Secretariat, to supervise routine work and chiefly to organize checks on the fulfillment of resolutions and to select cadres;

the first secretary and secretaries of the Central Committee.

The first secretary and the secretaries of the CPSL Central Committee must have been party members for at least 10 years.

The Presidium and the Secretariat submit reports on their activity to the Central Committee.

VI. Regional and District Party Organizations

45. Regional and district party organizations are guided in their activity by the party statutes and by resolutions of the CPCZ congress and the CPCZ Central Committee; within the sphere of their activity they ensure the implementation of the party's policy.

Regional party committees, acting in harmony with the party's political line and on the basis of the state plan, work on the basic directions of regional development, supervise district party committees, and assist them in their activity and guide functionaries whom they have charged with work in regional, state, economic, social, and other agencies toward a consistent implementation of the party's policy in the sectors entrusted to them.

District party committees supervise primary organizations and city, local, all-plant, and enterprise committees and assist them in implementing the political, ideological, and economic tasks of the party; they attend to the development of party organizations' independent activity and initiative and organize to this end the education of their functionaries; they strive to achieve that Communists continuously expand the party's influence among working people and citizens.

46. The main duty of regional and district party organizations and their leading agencies is:

a. to focus the efforts of all Communists and other working people on a consistent fulfillment of economic plans and great efficiency, cost effectiveness, and quality of all work; in harmony with the state plan, to set basic political-economic directives for the comprehensive development of regions and districts and wage struggle against all unhealthy local tendencies; to make maximal use of all resources for satisfying the needs of the entire society and accelerting social and economic development on the basis of the national economy's intensification; to ensure tasks connected with further raising the material and cultural standards of the working people;

b. to supervise ideological work, organize the study of Marxism-Leninism and the education of party members, candidate members, and other working people; to steer and supervise local mass information media and the activity of cultural and adult education [osvetovy] establishments;

c. to direct and supervise through Communists and party groups the work of national committees, trade union agencies, and other social organizations; to guide them toward developing activities that will result in a steadily widening participation by the working people in administration and management and in the full utilization of their initiative; to enhance the responsibility and promote an independent creative approach by leading functionaries and officials to the fulfillment of party resolutions;

d. to consistently carry out the selection and deployment of cadres according to principles set by the CPCZ Central Committee and attend to their education; to reinforce in terms of cadres decisive managerial links in industrial and agricultural production and in national committees;

e. to review the fulfillment of Central Committee resolutions and their own resolutions; to generalize the best experiences from party work and production practice; and to organize their dissemination;

f. to submit to the higher party agencies preliminary proposals for the solution of important issues concerning the political, economic, and cultural development of the region and district; to systematically brief the higher-ranking party agencies and primary organizations on their activity;

g. to distribute party resources within the sphere of their activity; to approve the budget of the regional and district organization and review its fulfillment; to supervise and administer the economic affairs of the regional and district committee and its institutions.

47. The regional organization is made up of all district party organizations in the region.

The Prague and Bratislava city organizations are on par with regional organizations; they are made up of precinct [obvodni] organizations on the territory of the City of Prague and the City of Bratislava, which have the same rights as district organizations.

48. District party organizations are made up of all primary party organizations in the district.

In major towns the CPCZ Central Committee can raise the municipal party organization, which is made up of all primary organizations in the municipality, to the level of district organizations. In these municipal organizations it is possible to form precinct committees, which work with the rights of local party committees.

In accordance with need, the CPCZ Central Committee may also set up other party organizations and ascribe to them some of the rights of a district committee or put them on a par with district organizations.

49. The regional organization's highest organ is the regional conference and, in the period between congresses, the regional committee.

The regional committee convenes a regular regional conference once every 2 or 3 years. An extraordinary regional conference may be convened with the approval of the CPCZ Central Committee if at least one-third of all members of primary party organizations in the region request its holding; for reasons of urgency, an extraordinary regional conference may also be convened by the regional committee or by the CPCZ Central Committee.

The convening of a regional conference and its agenda are to be announced to the district organizations 4 weeks before it is due. Delegates to the conference are elected at district conferences held prior to the regional conference according to rules to be defined by the regional committee in agreement with the Central Committee.

Delegates properly elected at district conferences have a decisionmaking vote. If members and candidate members of the regional committee and members of the Control and Auditing Commission are not elected proper delegates, they shall take part in the regional conference with a consultative vote.

50. The regional conference:

a. discusses and approves the report on the activity of the regional committee and the report of the Control and Auditing Commission; also discusses other issues concerning the building of the party, economy, and culture; determines the main tasks of the regional organization in the subsequent period on the basis of resolutions of congresses, statewide conferences, and the party Central Committee;

b. elects the regional committee, the Control and Auditing Commission, and delegates to the party congress; only he who has been a party member for at least 5 years can be elected a member of the regional committee and of the Control and Auditing Commission;

51. The regional committee meets at least four times a year, deals -- in harmony with the party's policy -- with urgent issues concerning the development of the region and its districts, reviews the fulfillment of resolutions and deploys cadres. Candidate members of the regional committee and the chairman of the Control and Auditing Commission take part in the meetings with the right of a consultative vote.

52. The regional committee elects from among its members the Presidium, the Secretariat, and secretaries of the regional committee.

The leading secretary of a regional committee must have been party member for at least 10 years.

The Presidium of the regional committee directs work between sessions of the regional committee, organizes and reviews the fulfillment of resolutions.

The Secretariat of the regional committee directs and supervises the work of the regional committee departments and their staffs and deals with routine organizational tasks.

The Presidium and the Secretariat submit to the regional committee reports on their activity.

The Highest Organ of a District Party Organization

53. The highest organ of a district organization is the district conference and, in the period between conferences, the district party committee.

54. Regular district conferences are convened by the district committee once in 2 or 3 years. An extraordinary conference may be convened with the approval of the Central Committee at the request of at least one-third of all members of primary organizations in the district or at the proposal of the district committee or highest-ranking party agencies.

The delegates to the district conference are elected at the meetings of members of primary organizations according to the rules determined by the regional committee in agreement with the Central Committee.

The members and candidate members of the Control and Auditing Commission -- for as long as they are not elected proper delegates -- attend the district conference in a consultative capacity.

55. The district conference:

a. discusses and adopts the report on the district committee's activity and the report of the Control and Auditing Commission; also discusses other issues of the party, economic, and cultural structure of the district; and defines the main tasks of the district organization for a further period, as follows from the resolutions of party agencies;

b. elects the district committee, the Control and Auditing Commission, and delegates to the regional conference; only a party member who has been a member for at least 4 years can be a member of the district committee or the Control and Auditing Commission.

56. The district committee approves the establishment and the disbanding of the party's primary organizations; directs their activity and checks on it; and keeps records on party members.

57. The district committee convenes at least six times a year.

The candidate members of the district committee and the chairman of the Control and Auditing Commission take part in the meetings of the district committee in a consultative capacity.

58. The district committee elects the presidium and the secretaries of the district committee from among its members. The leading secretary of a district committee must have at least 8 years of party membership.

The district committee Presidium directs the work and organizes and checks on the fulfillment of resolutions in the period between district committee sessions. It directs and checks on the work of district committee departments and their staff. It reports on its own activities to the party's district committee.

VII. City, Local, All-Factory, and Enterprise Committees

59. With the approval of the district committee, city party committees are set up in cities; in other places with several primary organizations, local party committees are set up. With the approval of the regional committee, all-factory party committees are set up in large plants, enterprises, and institutions with several primary organizations. Or, with the approval of the party's Central Committee, enterprise party committees are set up. According to the CPCZ Central Committee's directives, further committees with an identical level are set up.

The city, local, all-factory, and enterprise committees assist the party's district committee in the everyday management and orientation of the primary organizations' activities in fulfilling the main tasks in plants, enterprises, cities, and communities.

In large enterprises with a statewide significance, as well as in cities, the CPCZ Central Committee can grant the enterprise, all-factory, and city committees certain rights of district party committees.

60. The main duty of the city or local committee is:

a. together with the primary organizations, to concentrate the effort of all Communists, other working people, and citizens on realizing the party's policy and on developing the political, economic, and cultural life of the city or community; to develop for this purpose mass political work among the citizens; and to stimulate the population's initiative and activity in the administration of the affairs of the city or community;

b. to lead the Communist functionaries of the national committee and of social organizations and the executive staff in the local industry, agricultural plants, services, trade, medical care, and education toward consistently implementing the party resolutions; to strive for a systematic improvement in the quality of all services in satisfying the population's material and cultural needs; to promote, through party political and educational work, the constant increase of the citizens' participation in the administration of the community's affairs; to promote the strengthening of the role of the national committee, of its commissions, and of the aktiv of voluntary workers; and to lead them toward uncovering and utilizing local resources and reserves and fighting against all unhealthy local trends;

c. to organize ideological work in the city or community and the upbringing work with the party aktiv, and to attend to the communist upbringing of party members and other citizens;

d. to nominate candidates for the city and local national committee and to resolve other cadre issues to the extent determined by the district committee.

61. The main duty of the all-factory and enterprise committee is:

a. together with primary organizations, to lead all working people toward implementing the party's policy and toward consistently ensuring society-wide interests; to promote the increased participation of working people in directing production; to promote the development of their creative activity, initiative, and socialist

competition, the growth of social labor productivity, the intensification of the national economy, and progress in research and development as well as the implementation of the experience of the best workers in production; to lead the economic management of the plant or enterprise toward establishing good conditions for fulfilling the tasks of the economic program; to aid the political-educational work of primary party organizations in the working places; to fight against all unhealthy local tendencies; and to implement the right to check on the activity of the management of the plant, enterprise, or institution;

b. together with primary organizations, to carry out purposeful upbringing work and the selection and placement of cadres in the plant; and to attend to the systematic growth of all working people's political and professional standards;

c. to see the systematic growth of standards in the party political and organizational work of primary organizations; and to assist the primary organizations in their upbringing work and in ensuring all political and economic tasks;

d. to develop the work of the revolutionary trade union movement, the Socialist Youth Union, and other social organizations through the communists' creative activity; and to lead them toward ensuring the main political, economic, social, and cultural-educational tasks in the entire plant.

The all-factory committee or the enterprise committees rely in all their activity on the party's primary organizations in plants and enterprises and contribute toward systematically strengthening their role.

62. The members and candidate members of the city, local, all-factory, and enterprise committees are elected at the Communists' plenary meetings or at the conferences of delegates from all primary organizations in the locality, plant, or enterprise for a period of 2-3 years. The city, local, all-factory, and enterprise committees elect a chairman from their midst, who must have been a party member for at least 5 years. They report on their activities to the District Committee and to the primary party organizations within the sphere of their activities.

The city, local, all-factory, and enterprise committees discuss and approve the budgets of the party's primary organizations in the locality, plant, or enterprise; check on adherence to the budgets; and submit their budget to the party's District Committee.

The city, local, all-factory, and enterprise conferences or all-plenary meetings elect control and auditing commissions.

VIII. The Party's Primary Organizations

63. The primary organizations are the basis of the party. They operate directly among the working people, cementing them around the CPCZ and unifying their efforts in building the socialist society. Within the scope of their activities and in lively contact with the working people, they take an active part in creating and implementing the party's policy and they resolve and ensure all local political, economic, and ideological-educational tasks of the party, which stand in the forefront of the working peoples' interest and are in harmony with the goals and needs of the entire society. They are responsible for implementing the party's policy through the everyday mass political work of Communists among the working people, through their exemplary attitude to the fulfillment of tasks in the working places, and through participation in the social life in the place of residence.

Primary organizations are created, according to the CPCZ Central Committee directives, in enterprises, plants, transport and trade organizations, state farms, machine and tractor stations, unified cooperative farms, offices, schools, institutions; in the units of the Armed Forces; in rural areas and cities; and so forth, provided at least five party members are there.

64. In enterprises, plants, and offices with a larger number of party members, the primary organizations can be set up in workshops, operational units, construction sites, and production divisions. These primary organizations elect the all-factory or enterprise committee at all-factory party meetings or delegates' conferences.

The primary organizations with a larger number of members can form secondary party organizations. The task of these organizations is to organize and check on the fulfillment of resolutions adopted by the meeting of the members of primary organizations and to resolve tasks enterprisingly and energetically, based on local conditions and needs. The District Committees can grant the secondary organizations certain rights of primary organizations.

According to working sectors, brigades, and so forth, the primary and secondary organizations set up party groups which elect their leader. It is the task of party groups to organize the fulfillment of resolutions adopted by the meeting of the members of primary organizations within the sphere of their operations and to see to it that all members correctly fulfill their basic duties.

65. The top agency of the primary organization, and the school in which the Communists are reared, is the members' meeting. In harmony with the party's policy it defines the main directions and tasks of political, organizational, and ideological-educational work within the scope of the primary organization's activities; and it discusses and decides on the main tasks of working places and localities and on the working people's suggestions and proposals. It arms the Communists with experience and arguments for political work. It adopts resolutions, charges the party members with tasks, and determines how they are to be carried out and how their fulfillment is to be noted. In the spirit of the set party line, it assesses the activity of the committee and of the entire organization, as well as the activity of all functionaries and members.

As a rule, the members' meeting is held once a month, at least 10 times a year. The meeting is prepared by the committee, with the active participation of the organization's members and with the use of the working people's experience. According to the nature of the problems under discussion, nonmembers can be invited to the members' meeting, particularly if they are prominent employees in production, or functionaries of state and economic agencies and other social organizations; the organization consults them on how best to resolve the problems and fulfill the party's directives.

In large primary organizations with several secondary organizations, the members' meeting of the primary organization is convened within the periods set by the Committee of the Primary Organization or at the request of partial organizations, but at least once every 3 months. As a rule, the secondary organizations hold members' meetings once a month, in the period between two members' meetings of the primary organization.

66. The annual members' meetings of the primary and the secondary organization are held once a year; the committee of the primary or secondary organization is elected for a period of 2-3 years; the number of committee members is determined by the district committee. Organizations with up to 10 members elect a 3-man committee; or, according to the conditions and with the approval of the district committee, a trustee [duvernik] and his deputy.

The members' meeting of a primary organization approves 2-3 members who are to check on the primary organization's handling of financial and other means and on its adherence to the Central Committee's directives on keeping the members' records and on conducting the party administrative work.

67. The committee of a primary and secondary organization elects a chairman who must be a party member of at least 3 years' standing. An exception can be granted by the district committee.

The committee ensures the fulfillment of the conclusions adopted by the members meeting and, in keeping with this, directs the entire work of the party organization in the period between the members' meetings. Every month it reports on its activity and on the state of the organization to the members' meeting.

68. It is the task of the primary party organization to:

a. carry out the party's policy within the sphere of its activity; arm the Communists and non-party members politically and ideologically; develop and organize their initiative in the fulfillment of tasks to further develop the socialist society; fight to fulfill the tasks of the economic plan of the plant or enterprise -- to develop progress in R&D and utilize its results in practice, to promote the growth of labor productivity and the highest thrift, quality, and effectiveness of production and of all work, to utilize internal reserves to the maximum, correctly implement material and moral incentives; establish conditions for further development and improvement of the socialist competition; attend to the growth of the working people's qualification and education standards; and lead them toward a conscious communist attitude to work, toward adherence to the state and working discipline, toward the increase of social riches, and toward the comprehensive improvement of living and working environments;

b. accept members and candidate members into the CPCZ, organize their training, and see to it that they master the party's program and statutes;

c. organize the Communists' active participation in resolving and ensuring all tasks and resolutions of the party organization, in the awareness of the party's responsibility for its every candidate member; lead the Communists toward the exemplary accomplishment of work and toward consistent adherence to the principles of communist morality, and toward devotion to the party and the people; and attend to the Communists' political and professional training;

d. constantly consolidate and guard the party's ideological and organizational unity; organize for the Communists and for other working people the study of Marxism-Leninism, together with the practice of socialist and communist construction; and fight against bourgeois ideology and against all attempts at a revisionist distortion of Marxism-Leninism or at its dogmatic interpretation;

e. organize efficient mass political work; explain the party's policy and win the working people for it; consult the working people on all weighty issues; convene public party meetings; and discuss at these meetings with the working people the weighty problems of the plant or the place in question, as well as the issues of domestic and foreign policy;

f. conduct agitation and developmental work among the working people; rear them in the spirit of communism; fight against individualism and all vestiges of the past; lead the working people toward the broadest possible participation in the administration of state and public affairs; conduct purposeful awareness-promoting work among the organizers of production, among foreman and technicians, helping in this way to

enhance their responsibility for the fulfillment of production tasks, for adherence to technical and technological measures, and for the organization of labor; confer with them; and make use of their knowledge and experience in political-organizational activity;

g. establish conditions for developing criticism and self-criticism; continually oppose any and all suppression of criticism and self-criticism and fight against bureaucracy, against the squandering of state means, against irresponsibility and lack of discipline, against self-indulgence, and against all shortcomings which hamper the development of the socialist society;

h. purposefully attend to the training of people and to the correct selection, training, and placement of cadres in plants, unified farm cooperatives, state farms, ministries, and so forth; check on their activity; help them in their work in a comradely manner; help the higher party agencies in their work; consult them; and render accounts to them on its activity;

i. actively participate in fulfilling the main tasks in the development of the city or community; strive to create a socialist way of life, and a socialist environment and relations between the people; lead all Communists toward developing the citizens' working and social activity in the place of their residence; stimulate the initiative of social organizations in plants and localities; and lead the Communist functionaries in social organizations and local national committees toward consistently ensuring the party's policy in the sectors entrusted to them.

69. The party organizations in production, transportation, and commercial plants and enterprises, in state farms, unified cooperative farms, and other agricultural enterprises, blueprint organizations, designing offices, and scientific-research institutes, in the housing economy, in communal services, schools, and cultural, enlightenment, and medical care institutions, have the right to check on how the management of the plant, enterprise, or institution is carrying out the tasks of the state and party policy and on how it is ensuring the solution of the substantial aspects of the development of plants, enterprises, and institutions, but without supplanting them in their activities; and independently study and verify the state of task fulfillment.

In this activity, they make use of the knowledge accumulated by the working people, by trade union and youth union organizations, and by control agencies; unify the efforts of the working people's collectives, and see to it that the plant, enterprise, or institution fulfills all its duties toward society.

It is the duty of party organizations to support the efforts of the executive staff and to raise its responsibility in ensuring the party's policy in the sectors for which the staff is responsible;

70. The party agencies and organizations which have the right of control over the management of a plant, enterprise, or institution, present their views on the appointment and withdrawal of executive staff within the scope of their activities.

71. The party organizations in ministries, in central, regional, district, and city offices, in the management agencies of economic production units, and in other institutions, are duty bound to:

a. consistently enforce the party's policy; check on adherence to the directives and resolutions adopted by the party agencies in their places of work; lead people toward responsibily fulfilling their functions: fight against formalism and bureaucracy in the work and behavior of the appropriate staff in sectors and offices; and so forth.

b. check on the settlement of comments, suggestions, and complaints submitted by the working people;

c. check on the handling of means for the operation of an office or institution;

d. see to the adherence to principles of cadre selection and placement, so as to improve the work of offices or institutions and of individual employees; attend to training the employees to bear responsibility for the tasks entrusted to them and to adhere to and enforce the state discipline;

The basic organizations in the offices and institutions mentioned above follow the directives of the party's Central Committee and help the Central Committee and the other appropriate party agencies to check on the activities of these offices and of their leading staff. Reports on the ascertained shortcomings and proposals for improvements in the activity of an office or institution are submitted by them to the head of the office and to the appropriate party agency.

IX. The Party, the State, and Social Organizations

72. The CPCZ directs the activity of state and social agencies and organizations through the Communists working there. It strives to make them consistently fulfill their tasks, which follows from the CSSR's Constitution and its laws, and the rights and duties defined by the statutes of social organizations. It promotes the working people's broad involvement in the activities of these organizations.

The party agencies and organizations do not replace state, economic, and social agencies and organizations; they do not permit a mixing of the tasks of party and other agencies, or unnecessary double-track work.

73. Clubs of Communists deputies are set up in the Federal Assembly and in the Czech and Slovak National Councils.

In national committees, in the elected agencies of social and hobby activity organizations, in cooperatives and artists unions, at their congresses, conferences, and meetings which are attended by at least three party members, party groups are set up on the basis of a decision by the appropriate party agencies.

In their activity, the clubs of Communist deputies and the party groups follow the policy and statutes of the party; they are subordinated to appropriate party agencies and are duty bound to follow their resolutions in all issues.

Their mission is to defend and carry out the party's policy and to comprehensively strengthen the party's influence on nonmembers; to assess the Communists' activities, and how they fulfill tasks in the agencies and organizations in which they work on the party's assignment; and unite the efforts of all Communists to make representative bodies and social organizations consistently fulfill their role in the development of socialist society.

The clubs of Communist deputies and party groups in representative bodies lead all their deputies to accomplish mass political work among the voters and to render accounts of their activity. They strive to consolidate state discipline, socialist legality, and the socialist style of work in state agencies, and to eliminate manifestations of bureaucracy.

The party groups in social organizations see to the strengthening of the role of these organizations in the life of the socialist society and in fostering developmental, hobby, and other socially advantageous activities in the places of work and in localities.

X. The Party and the Youth

74. One of the party's basic tasks is to take systematic and purposeful care of the upbringing of children and youth in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism; of proletarian, socialist internationalism; and of socialist patriotism.

The party strives to make youth resistant to bourgeois and petit bourgeois vestiges of the past, to imbue it with the moral features of communist man, and to have the best members of the Socialist Youth Union join the CPCZ.

The party is winning the younger generation for the prospects of a further development of socialism; it sets up exacting tasks for young people. It sees to the expansion of young people's participation in the development and management of socialist society. It supports the young people's active participation in the fulfillment of all-social tasks in the political, economic, and cultural spheres; it sees to it that socialist society and its agencies establish increasingly improving conditions for the life, work, and social assertion of young people; and it leads the Communists in state agencies and institutions and in social organizations toward consistently implementing its policy with regard to children and young people.

75. In their work among children and young people, the party agencies and organizations particularly rely on the Socialist Youth Union and on its inseparable part, the Pioneer Organization of the Socialist Youth Union. They attend to the development of the organization's activity and to its fulfilling the role of the representative of the younger generation and a close collaborator of the party.

The party organizations lead the young party members and candidate members toward becoming the most active members and functionaries of the Socialist Youth Union and of the Pioneer Organization of the Socialist Youth Union.

XI. Party Organizations in the Armed Forces

76. The party organizations in the Armed Forces follow the party statutes in their activity. They are set up and work according to the party Central Committee's directives.

77. By their everyday activities they ensure the implementation of the party's policy in the Armed Forces and they rally and cement the members of these forces around the Communist Party. They rear them in the spirit of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, socialist patriotism, and socialist internationalism and see to their constant contact with the life and work of the people. They aid the members of the forces toward class and political vigilance, toward accomplishing the tasks of combat and political training in an exemplary way; toward consolidating the moral-political state and military discipline; toward mastering modern combat technology and weapons; and toward consistently fulfilling the defense and security measures of the countries of the socialist community. They attend to the development of the younger generation and to the shaping of its conscious attitude toward building and defending their socialist fatherland.

78. Party work in the Armed Forces is directed by the party's Central Committee.

79. Party agencies and organizations in the Armed Forces maintain close contacts with the local party agencies, informing them about political activities in military units and making use of their experience in their own work, and leading their members toward taking an active part in the work of party organizations on the spot and also in training the population for the defense of the socialist republic.

XII. The Party's Financial Means

80. The party's financial means and the means of party organizations consist of the membership dues, of the yields of party enterprises, and of other incomes. The amount of the dues paid by party members and candidate members, and the way the party's financial means are used, are determined by the CPCZ Central Committee.

LENART RECEIVES SOVIET DIPLOMAT, SPECIALISTS

LD231613 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] In Bratislava today Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Vladimir Monakhov, counsellor for economic affairs at the Soviet Embassy, and Yuriy Malkov, new head of the group of Soviet specialists for the construction of nuclear power stations in Czechoslovakia. During their conversation they talked about the development of the nuclear power engineering complex in Czechoslovakia, the aid of the Soviet specialists and their cooperation with our experts during the building, commissioning, and production of nuclear power stations. They also paid attention to the problems of design work and creating the conditions for speeding up the completion of designs for the Mochovce nuclear power station. At the same time, they also discussed utilization of the latest scientific-technological knowledge in increasing the efficiency of electricity production in nuclear power stations and safeguarding the planned repairs of their technical equipment. They also discussed scientific-technological cooperation between the USSR and Czechoslovakia in other areas of the economies of the two countries and the aid of Soviet organizations in the construction of the speedway [rychlodraha] in Bratislava.

CPCZ GREETS PANAMANIAN PARTY ON CONGRESS

LD231713 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The Central Committee of the CPCZ has sent a greeting message to the People's Party of Panama on the occasion of its 8th Congress on 24-26 January of this year. It says that this congress will represent a significant step in the struggle for the vital interest of the Panamanian working people, for national independence, democracy, peace, and social progress. In its conclusion, the message expresses the conviction that the fraternal relations between our parties will continue developing and deepening in the interests of the people of our two countries, progress, and peace all over the world.

REPORTAGE ON FDGB DELEGATION'S AUSTRIA VISIT

Tours Linz Company

LD232310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1653 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Vienna, 23 Jan (ADN) -- The FDGB delegation led by Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, which is presently in Austria at the invitation of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions (OEGB), visited Voest-Alpine AG in Linz today.

[illegible] by the FDGB delegation was regarded by the Voest workers as an expression of the close economic and trade union relations with the GDR, said Erhard Koppler, representative of the works council. Many Voest workers and employees still remember the visit by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, to Linz in 1980, when the foundation for the intensive economic relations between Voest and the GDR was laid.

Harry Tisch replied that the name of Voest-Alpine has gained a good reputation in the GDR for its high quality of work, as evident at the Eisenhuettenstadt metallurgical combine. The GDR will continue to work together with this high-performance enterprise. In this, trade union cooperation is useful to both sides irrespective of the difference in their social systems. This is something that the delegation will determine. The exchange of views with Voest-Alpine dealt with questions concerning the representation of workers' interests, social welfare, apprenticeship training and rationalization, and its consequences.

Tisch Meets With Sinowatz

LD241407 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1057 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Vienna, 24 Jan (ADN) -- Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz received Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive, for a talk today. In the talk the two men underlined the favorable development of friendly relations between the two states. The federal chancellor welcomed the exchange of experiences between the two countries' trade unions as an important part of a beneficial dialogue. It is gratifying that the FDGB delegation led by Harry Tisch underlined during their visit to Voest-Alpine that the achievements of Austria's nationalized industry are recognized in the GDR.

Both sides stated that the Geneva summit meeting was an important step forward for the international climate. The USSR's proposal for freeing mankind from nuclear weapons continues the climate of Geneva.

Joint FDGB-OEGB Statement

LD242053 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1408 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Vienna, 24 Jan (ADN) -- Today the FDGB delegation led by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Executive, ended its 4-day visit to Austria at the invitation of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions (OEGB).

A joint press statement on the delegation's visit states that in their exchange of views with an OEGB delegation, led by its President, Anton Benya, questions of the trade union representation of the interests of the working people of their countries, the international trade union movement, bilateral relations and the development of the international situation were discussed. Agreement between the OEGB and FDGB was expressed on a broad range of questions.

The press statement states that the OEGB and FDGB welcomed the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva, and agreed that a nuclear war could neither be conducted nor won but must now be translated into practical disarmament steps. "For this reason they support proposals which offer a real possibility of freeing mankind from the scourge of nuclear war and the nightmare of a nuclear race in space by the turn of the century." The continuing dangerous international situation demands that, as the representatives of the interests of the working people, the trade unions further increase their commitment to peace, a return to detente and the implementation of practical disarmament measures. "Both sides expressed the view that there is no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence."

The OEGB and FDGB delegations declared their support for the struggle of the black population of South Africa against the inhuman apartheid regime and support for the peaceful settlement of the conflicts in Central America and the Near and Middle East.

The OEGB and FDGB express their satisfaction "that the standpoints of trade unions which are active in different social structures have further converged on many issues of our time."

It is noted with satisfaction that relations between the two trade unions, as well as the relations between the two countries, have developed favorably. It was agreed to further expand contacts.

PRC LABOR DELEGATION STUDIES GDR EXPERIENCES

AU221426 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday [20 January] Wolfgan Beyreuther, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary of labor and wages, received a delegation of the Institute of Labor Science of the PRC Ministry of Labor and Personnel. The delegation headed by Yue Guangzhao, special counsellor of the ministry and director of the Institute of Labor Science, is staying in the GDR on a 2-week study visit. It serves to acquaint the members with the GDR experiences in the efficient use of the societal labor potential and in implementing the socialist performance principle.

During the talk Wolfgan Beyreuther briefed the guests on the efforts of the GDR working people in preparation for the 11th SED Party Congress. Yue Guangzhao reported the successful implementation of the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress for modernizing the national economy. The interlocutors assessed the study delegation's visit as a contribution to the further development of the friendly relations between the two socialist countries.

EDITORIAL ON NEW SOVIET PEACE PROPOSALS

AU221227 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial by Gabor Miklos: "Peace Timetable"]

[Text] A child born now will just finish his general studies by the year 2000. There is little time left until the turn of the century, both from a historical point of view and considering a man's life. The document published in Moscow this week, on the program for creating a world free of nuclear arms, refers to this period. The message, although addressed to all countries in the world, is meant primarily for the United States. Gorbachev also called on the United States and Europe to fulfill "their special mission" to rebuild detente. According to reports, the first reactions in Washington are favorable ones and the White House promises to thoroughly analyze the proposal.

The document has been formulated in the spirit of the peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union for 69 years now. During the decades of its existence, the Soviet Union has turned to its partners on numerous occasions proposing new types of relations based on the exclusion of force. Following World War II, the Soviet Union was the first to propose the banning of new nuclear weapons of mass destruction. It has taken unilateral disarmament measures on several occasions to reduce its military power by a considerable amounts.

The strategic formulation of the principle of equal security was the main characteristic of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations held in the seventies. They added up to the two world powers' arsenals of mass-destruction weapons through complex calculations and by comparing military-technological aspects in order to formulate the "limits" that could be included in the agreement. General Secretary Gorbachev is now proposing a new approach, a dynamic program for the Soviet Union, the United States, and other countries aimed at the elimination of weapons of mass destruction by the turn of the century. That is why the statement says that "The time has come for us to give up thinking with a Stone Age mentality, when the most important thing for man was to arm themselves with the biggest possible club or the heaviest possible stone." The Soviet Union, in statements made so far, has repeatedly stressed that the balance of forces must be achieved at the lowest possible level of armament. The current program outlines a concrete possibility for living, in the foreseeable future, in a world free of nuclear and chemical weapons if the other side and all the other nuclear powers also want the same thing.

Therefore, the peace of the next century and the creation of a world free of nuclear weapons cannot be a unilateral Soviet gesture; peace has its conditions. Such a condition is primarily the banning of the development, testing, and deployment of offensive arms in space. Therefore, Gorbachev stressed, in connection with space armament, the need for the implementation of the strictest supervision of these arms, including the supervision of the testing laboratories involved. The general secretary of the CPSU stressed that the Soviet side was also able to build such weapons. It is its "responsibility for the present and future generations" that urges the Soviet Union to oppose the "star wars" program, and instead propose a comprehensive disarmament program and peaceful research activities in space.

The general secretary's just conclusion that the supporters of the arms race are at the same time also staunch supporters of the "star wars" program shows how central an element the space armament program called SDI in the United States is in Soviet-U.S. relations and in world politics in general.

The new Soviet peace program aims at general nuclear disarmament, starting with Europe. The Soviet Union is a world power and a European country. Peace on our continent and the development of cooperation among states have been fundamental endeavors of Moscow's diplomacy from the beginning. A considerable part of the elements of the time-table submitted in the document would be realized precisely here, on our continent. Primarily, the elimination of Soviet and U.S. intermediate range missiles would be a joint measure that already, in the first phase, could mean a great step towards the final goal. Mikhail Gorbachev dealt with this problem concerning so many Europeans in the course of his visit to Paris last year. Now he has taken into consideration even more, the points of view of the United States, England, and France. If the program is carried out, the Soviet and U.S. Euromissiles can be removed from Europe within 5-8 years.

The Soviet disarmament program is a tightly woven fabric. Its points follow each other in a logical way. If the United States renounces space arms, it is even possible to eliminate half of the strategic weapons and to remove the intermediate-range missiles from Europe in the first phase. The same phase would already be free of underground nuclear tests. The moratorium Moscow just extended unilaterally for another 3 months is an extremely important element of the entire disarmament process, as it limits the construction of new weapons of mass destruction.

The example of the two world powers would enable other countries which possess nuclear arms, Great Britain, France, and China, as well as other potential nuclear powers, to join and accept responsibility for freezing their nuclear arms and for gradual disarmament later. The Soviet Union and the United States would carry out the dismantling of nuclear weapons (both intermediate and short-range missiles) gradually up to the year 2,000. This concept, described in outline form, promises mankind a third millennium free of nuclear arms.

Both world powers possess nuclear arms stocks large enough for the repeated destruction of the other side. That is why the Soviet Union puts the elimination of the greatest danger threatening the existence of our planet in the forefront. Simultaneously with these steps, Moscow has expressed its readiness to reduce tension in other areas too. According to Gorbachev, it is possible to achieve results at the MBFR talks in Vienna at last. It is well-known that the Western powers opposing nuclear disarmament often claim an alleged advantage enjoyed by the East in the area of conventional forces. The Soviet leader's statement now challenges the validity of this position. Besides, the proposals concerning the proportional reduction of forces has been lying on the negotiating table in Vienna for quite a while; there is, therefore, a basis for negotiations. The Soviet Union has also proposed the elimination of chemical weapons and the signing of an agreement that would halt the development of new, non-nuclear mass destruction weapons.

The current proposals, repeating Gorbachev's earlier statements, also offer multilateral and on-the-spot inspections. This refers not only to supervising the ban on tests, but the Soviet Union is also ready to publish, for example, the lists of chemical plants capable of producing chemical weapons and to make their locations known. Moscow's concept on arms reduction is not that they will simply be dismantled and stored. Gorbachev is making proposals for working out joint ways for the actual elimination of nuclear arms, and he is ready to discuss every rational idea concerning this aim.

The demand that the other interested side, the United States, consider seriously these proposals is justified. The scope and balance of the proposal and the fact that it takes into consideration the interests of other powers as well makes this possible.

The Soviet statement reaffirms Gorbachev's earlier position that his country is not interested in acquiring a superiority of power over the United States, as this could only bring insecurity and distrust in the relations between the two countries. The proposal is large and concrete. It enables the implementation of goals previously considered only goodwill desires or slogans.

Earlier Washington called one of the proposals for negotiations the "zero option". That referred to the Soviet intermediate-range missiles stationed in Europe. The current Soviet proposal can justifiably be called the real zero solution. If it were carried out, then a zero would appear in the column of figures showing the number of nuclear arms in the imagined statistical year book of the year 2000. What a relief that would be for the world!

HAVASI VISIT TO ITALY RECAPITULATED

LD242012 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 24 (MTI) -- A party delegation, headed by Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, paid a visit to Italy, from January 19 to 24, on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy (PCI).

Ferenc Havasi held talks with Giancarlo Pajetta, foreign affairs secretary of the PCI CC, several leaders of PCI, including Paolo Bufalini, chairman of the Central Control Commission, Adalberto Minucci and Renato Zangheri, secretaries of the CC, and Luciano Lama, general secretary of the General Union of Italian Workers and member of the PCI CC. Ferenc Havasi met PCI General Secretary Alessandro Natta.

The Hungarian politician met Amintore Fanfani, president of the Senate, and Mrs Nilde Jotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies.

Ferenc Havasi visited in his office Deputy Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani. The two politicians surveyed the topical issues of Hungarian-Italian inter-state relations. Ferenc Havasi met Bruno Craxi, prime minister of the Italian Republic. Ferenc Havasi held talks with Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, governor of the Bank of Italy, and visited the Association of Italian Industrialists and the Association of Italian Bankers to hold talks with senior economic and financial personalities. Present at the talks was Janos Szita, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Italy.

MSZMP DELEGATION CONFERS WITH SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY

LD261410 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] A delegation of the MSZMP held discussions in Syria with leaders of the Ba'th Party. The Hungarian delegation is headed by Geza Kotai, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee. At the discussions the two sides condemned threats made against Arab states and proclaimed a stance in favor of a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis within the framework of an international conference. They stated with satisfaction that the relations between the two parties serve well the interests of the peoples of Hungary and Syria. The Hungarian side greatly appreciated Syria's anti-imperialist policy and assured Syria of its support in its endeavors to secure peace in the region.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN WARSAW

Received by Orzechowski

LD240011 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Marian Orzechowski has received Vladimir Borvikov, the newly appointed USSR ambassador who arrived in Warsaw today. He is paying an introductory visit before taking up his post in Poland.

Sees Jaruzelski, Barcikowski

LD250946 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy chairman of the Council of State, received at the Belweder Palace Vladimir Brovikov, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the USSR, who presented his credentials. Next, Ambassador Brovikov was received by Kazimierz Barcikowski in a private audience.

In connection with the start of his mission to Poland Vladimir Brovikov placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the cemetery mausoleum of Soviet troops.

In the evening the PZPR Central Committee first secretary received the newly appointed ambassador of the Soviet Union, Vladimir Brovikov. In their conversation the state of Polish-Soviet relations was assessed, and the great importance of the approaching 27th CPSU Congress and the 10th PZPR congress was stressed. Both men expressed their conviction that both congresses will add new incentives for further consolidation of the fraternal cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union. In their conversation they paid particular attention to the international activity of the two states for peace. In this context they stressed the importance of recent initiatives by Mikhail Gorbachev aimed to save mankind from the threat of war.

REPORTAGE ON CZECHOSLOVAK COOPERATION TALKS

Draft Program Discussed

LD250450 Prague CTK in English 1645 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 24 (CTK correspondent) -- A draft program of development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland up to the year 2000 was discussed at the 22nd session of the Czechoslovak-Polish committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation which took place here today.

Delegations were led by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments Jaromir Obzina and Polish Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Committee of the Council of Ministers for Scientific-Technological Progress Zbigniew Szalajda.

The session dealt with economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries in 1986-1990, the development of specialization and cooperation in production, the exchange of goods in 1985, the tasks in this sphere for 1986 and other issues.

In 1983-1985, the turnover of the exchange of goods increased by about 50 per cent. A protocol on the results of coordination of the national economic plans of Czechoslovakia and Poland for 1986-1990 was signed last October, followed by an agreement between the Czechoslovak and Polish Governments on trade and payments for 1986-1990 last November.

Obzina Meets Gwiazda

LD250452 Prague CTK in English 1934 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 24 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments Jaromir Obzina met here today with Polish Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

They discussed the conclusions of the 41st session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and bilateral economic relations, pointing out the quick development of the exchange of goods between Czechoslovakia and Poland in the last few years and further possibilities to extend economic cooperation.

Jaromir Obzina attended here today the 22nd session of the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

Cooperation Program Signed

LD251436 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The proceedings of the 22d meeting of the Polish-Czechoslovak Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Committee have ended in Warsaw. Deputy Premiers Zbigniew Szalajda and Jaromir Obzina signed a 5-year program of cooperation. It was decided, among other things, that work aimed at undertaking cooperation in the production of railway rolling stock, trucks and delivery vans, and mining machines and equipment will be continued.

Messner Receives Obzina

LD251903 Prague CTK in English 1632 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw Jan 25 (CTK correspondent) -- Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner received today Jaromir Obzina, Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments.

The two officials appreciated the goods exchange between their countries and the results of bilateral cooperation in science and technology, and pointed to further possibilities of using the industrial and research potential of Czechoslovakia and Poland to benefit the development of both countries.

Jaromir Obzina came to Poland for the 22nd session of the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, which ended today with the signing of a protocol. The committee prepared a program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries up to the year 2000. Their trade in the 1986-1990 period is to be by 40 per cent higher than in the previous five years. An agreement on the mining and processing of sulphur in Poland and its supplies to Czechoslovakia is in the final stage of preparations.

Speaking to journalists, Jaromir Obzina stressed the qualitatively new elements in Czechoslovak-Polish economic cooperation. As many as 32 themes have [been] set for the 1986-1990 period for cooperation in microelectronics, robotization, automation, and other spheres of science and technology. Also new is the possibility of direct contacts between Czechoslovak and Polish research institutes and enterprises playing a role in scientific-technological development and specialization.

ORZECHOWSKI HOSTS VARKONYI FOLLOWING AGREEMENT

LD230045 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polsih 2300 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] A plan for the realization of an agreement on cultural and economic cooperation between the Polish and Hungarian governments for the years 1986-1990 was signed by Marian Orzechowski and Peter Varkonyi. In the evening, the head of Polish diplomacy gave a dinner in honor of the Hungarian guest. In speeches, both politicians pointed to the historic significance of the latest peace initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev, which creates a chance of protecting the world from nuclear destruction.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT ASSESS INTERNATIONAL ROLE

Politburo Sees Progress

LD222105 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 22 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau, which gathered here Jan 21, assessed the results of the Polish foreign policy in 1985 and discussed expected future course of international developments and the subsequent key foreign policy tasks in 1986.

It saw considerable progress last year in strengthening the international position of Poland whose active return to the international arena had been reflected by such events as a Warsaw Treaty states party-and-state summit in April 1985 extending the alliance, Wojciech Jaruzelski's visits to India, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Libya, Algeria and Tunisia, his participation in the 40th jubilee session of the U.N. General Assembly and the proposals he made there, and his working visit to Paris.

The bureau noted that the Polish foreign policy will continue to be conducted in a complex international situation, but said there are grounds for development of trend for detente, especially now after the Soviet-American summit in Geneva last year.

Mikhail Gorbachev's great offer for totally freeing the world of nuclear arms has paved the way for reaching agreement on the key issue of halting the arms race and shows a realistic road to better international relations, the bureau said, adding that Poland welcomed the significant initiative and gave it her full support.

The bureau laid down the main objectives of the Polish foreign policy in 1986, according to which Poland is to continue to actively contribute to strengthening of world peace and security and development of broad international cooperation based on equal rights of all the partners.

The country will also add to the strength and adhesion of the Warsaw Treaty alliance, to implementation of coordinated, peaceful policy pursued by the (?socialist community), and to deepening economic integration within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

These main objectives of the foreign policy are to be facilitated by buildup of all-round relations with the USSR and other socialist states, the bureau said.

Poland will also expand the mutual advantageous (?cooperation) with developing states, and will seek expanded relations with the capitalist countries on the principle of respect for each other's sovereign equality and non-interference in internal affairs of the partner, the Political Bureau said.

It emphasised, moreover, that the chief guideline for the Polish foreign policy in the second half of the 1980's is to be provided by the decisions of the tenth congress of the party due to be held in June this year.

The bureau also said that the party would strengthen and expand contacts with other communist and workers' parties as well as socialist and social-democratic ones, and with progressive social forces and movements and all realistic factions in the name of defence of vital interests of the working people, security and peaceful cooperation.

Also yesterday, the bureau examined the appeal adopted by last week's Warsaw Congress of Intellectuals for a Peaceful Future of the World.

It said the appeal's statement of common responsibility of scientists for seeking to ensure lasting and just peace to the world and make it free of nuclear weapons, better and more safe, reflects the deepest expectations of the Polish and other nations.

The bureau noted that the congress's support for the proposals to establish a permanent platform for peace movement by intellectuals will set a new, extremely responsible role for Polish scholars and men of culture.

The Political Bureau examined the draft programme of the party, and decided that the present version of the draft, as submitted by the drafting commission, along with a motion asking for an all-party national debate on it ahead of the tenth congress, should be considered by the upcoming 24th CC Plenum.

The bureau approved of the main directions of work of the party's parliamentary floor group during the present tenure of the Sejm (parliament).

It decided that the basic duty of the party's representatives in the parliament is to ensure -- in collaboration with other parliamentary groups, legislators' circles and non-party m.p.'s -- conditions for realization of the Sejm's constitutional role and function as the supreme state authority in the country's political system.

It said the [word indistinct] group in the Sejm should give particular attention to further implementation of the economic reform that aims to increase efficiency of the economy in line with the class principles underlying the Polish state, solving the social problems of the working people, fighting and eliminating social ills, and consistent application of the laws and programmes adopted by the Sejm.

Council Examines Prospects

LD251056 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The Council of Ministers has met, and assessed Poland's performance in the international arena in 1985 and examined the prospects for the international situation and the methods for realizing key foreign policy tasks. During the past year Poland's international position and authority were further strengthened, a result of further stabilization due to an improvement in the socioeconomic situation in the country as well as of the growing international activity of Poland. This was manifested in numerous foreign bilateral contacts, including high-level meetings, active participation in international conferences and organizations, and important Polish initiatives. The enormous importance of the new disarmament proposal presented by Mikhail Gorbachev, which outlines a realistic road to an improvement in the international situation, was pointed out. The Polish Government gave its full support to this proposal. The government will put before the Sejm, at the earliest meeting, information about the international situation and the direction and tasks of Poland's foreign policy.

THOUSANDS HEAR PRIEST CONDEMN ONE-PARTY SYSTEM

AU270754 Paris AFP in English 0748 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Jan 27 (AFP) -- More than 8,000 people braved a snow storm last night to hear a condemnation of the one-party system at a "mass for the fatherland", the monthly service started by Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the dissident priest murdered by Polish secret service police.

Many stood in icy cold outside the packed Saint Stanislas Church to hear Father Feliks Folejewski preach on peace and freedom to delegations from all over Poland including representatives of the banned trade union Solidarity.

"There can be no peace between peoples without inner peace," he said. "When dialogue between power and society goes, peace gives way to a state of war," he added, referring to the imposition of martial law here in December 1981.

"What peace of freedom can there be for a people that has no guaranteed role in public life, that is governed by a single party which sees its interests as those of the state?" he asked.

The priest went on to denounce the "manipulations" of official propaganda, "which tries to discredit those who think differently by branding them as national enemies."

To deafening applause, Father Folejewski praised the "ideals of August 1980 (when Solidarity was founded) which showed Polish workers their way."

POLICE FOIL EFFORT TO SMUGGLE PRINTING EQUIPMENT

LD270037 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Polish police have seized printing equipment apparently bound for secret members of Solidarity in a truck transporting gifts from France. The equipment was hidden under a quantity of sugar packets handed over by the French episcopate. The Polish truck driver stated on television that he had not noticed anything out of the ordinary during loading in Paris.

PRON NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS IN 2-DAY SESSION

LD241902 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 24 -- The National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth PRON started its two-day meeting here today devoted, among other things, to the state and prospects of national agreement and to the directions of PRON's activities before its 2nd congress.

The debates, chaired by chairman of the National Council Jan Dobraczynski, are attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Roman Malinowski as well as by representatives of signatories of the declaration on the creation of the National Rebirth Movement, Sejm deputies, members of the Council of State and the government.

The council's general secretary Jerzy Jaskiernia delivered a programmatic report in which it was stressed that a discussion on theses on PRON'S condition and prospects had been under way for the past several months.

Listing PRON'S basic tasks for the nearest future, the report named the expansion of the scope of cooperation of social and political forces in Poland, the organization of agreement between people through action and not through verbal declarations. The main goal of activities of all patriotic forces must be organized work aimed to overcome such important challenges of contemporary [words indistinct] the ecological threat, the demographic, energy and technical problems.

PARTY COMMISSIONS EXPELLED 651 IN 1985

LD250532 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Last year the party control commissions at all levels examined, under direct appeals procedures, 7,149 cases concerning party members, according to today's session of the party Central Control Commission Presidium. The commissions expelled 651 persons from the party, leveled other party punishment in cases involving 1,753 persons, and presented 327 motions on withdrawing party recommendations for leadership posts. It was stressed that in the coming months the commission should encourage party consolidation and to support actions to implement the economic tasks contained in the central plan.

KISZCZAK CHAIRS INTERNAL SECURITY CONFERENCE

AU221402 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] PAP -- On 16-17 January the leading aktivs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs held a conference chaired by General of Arms Czeslaw Kiszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of internal affairs. The session evaluated the results of the ministry's performance in safeguarding internal results of the ministry's performance in safeguarding internal state security, the citizens, and the national economy, and defined the ministry's 1986 tasks. Representatives of the leaderships of the PZPR and the government met with conference participants.

GWIAZDA COMMENTS ON MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

LD241828 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, Jan, 24: Polish Deputy Prime Minister Wladyslaw Gwiazda granted an interview for PAP after the conclusion of 118th meeting of the CMEA Executive Committee here on Thursday [23 January].

Gwiazda, head of the Polish delegation for the meeting, stated, among other things, that "the Executive Committee devoted considerable attention to the problems of the implementation of the comprehensive programme of scientific and technical progress to the year 2000 which was adopted a month ago.

"We attach great importance to this issue, for in the past, we had good programmes but things were worse as for their consistent implementation. Organizational, financial and legal problems determining efficient implementation of the comprehensive programme have been already solved by ministries of CMEA member states. Now we are proceeding to the stage of practical implementation of the programme. This testifies to a new approach to this important problem."

Cooperation in forms of specialization and coproduction, which was among the topics discussed during the meeting of the executive committee, "Is of vital importance for our industry," Gwiazda also said. "It will help us in the reconstruction and technical modernization of some branches of the economy."

MESSNER ADDRESSES PZPR COMMITTEE AT KATOWICE

LD231017 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Factors conditioning the country's socioeconomic development were the subject of an open meeting of the PZPR University Committee at the Katowice Academy of Economics.

Speaking about the factors conditioning economic development in the current 5-year period, Premier Zbigniew Messner stressed that particular stress will be laid on the modernization process. Halted investments will be completed and projects promoting market and agricultural-foodstuffs production will then be implemented.

LATE REPORT: WALESA LIBEL TRIAL TO BEGIN 11 FEB

AU271349 Paris AFP in English 1345 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 27 (AFP) -- Solidarity chief Lech Walesa will go on trial in Gdansk next February 11 charged with libel against official bodies, his wife Danuta announced today in the Baltic port.

Mr. Walesa is accused of "libelling a number of electoral commissions" by communicating to Western reporters estimates of the turnout in last October's legislative elections. The estimates were lower than the official figures.

Solidarity had urged Poles to boycott the elections.

If convicted, Mr. Walesa could be jailed for two years.

U.S. ADOPTING DOCTRINE OF 'LIMITED SOVEREIGNTY'

AU241738 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Nebojsa Jankovic commentary]

[Text] Begun as a fight between irreconcilable ideological opponents, the conflict in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has quickly shown its proper face and turned into a civil or, more precisely, tribal war. This, however, is only one dimension of the bloody fighting. The second, potentially much more dangerous dimension is not difficult to find in the U.S. warning to Moscow to abstain from intervention. The warning says literally that the United States is strategically interested in the outcome of the fighting in Yemen. A part of this interest is a global political and military presence is certainly contained in the latest show of force against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The diplomatic vocabulary in this case, too, is unusually frank and explicit. The maneuvers are our warning to Libya, an official of the U.S. Administration says, and adds: We want to keep them under tension and to make it known to them that we are serious and determined.

Showing determination with missiles and aircraft carriers is, of course, nothing original in international relations, just as the mutual warnings exchanged between Moscow and Washington may be classed in the arsenal of usual diplomatic maneuvers. It is a sad innovation, however, that the one power is called on for restraint in a strategically important region, but the other assumes the right of intervention elsewhere.

In a certain way, the Reagan administration (?thus) expands the theory of limited sovereignty created in its time in East Europe and enriches it with new content. If this theory has the aim of limiting the sovereignty of bloc allies for the sake of one's own interests, the U.S. Administration, in the role which it has assumed for itself of the world fighter against terrorism, that it nas the right to act -- of course with arms -- in all parts of the world.

Such a doctrine contains many dangers. Above all, it could at some time lead to a direct confrontation with the other superpower in case of an attack on its regional allies. There exists, however, a different hypothesis which belongs to political fiction only at first glance. What will happen if the other side tacitly accepts the U.S. role of the fighter against terrorism and assumes, with the tacit agreement of the adversary, some other role itself. In this case it is not difficult to think of a world in which terrorist hunters embark on spectacular punitive expeditions without regard for sovereign state borders, and so-called brotherly aid is given to those countries which do not ask for it. We nevertheless hope that such assumptions will remain in the sphere of black utopia.

MIKULIC SPEAKS AT YOUTH PRESIDIUM CONFERENCE

AU270951 Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 86 p 3

[M. Tomovic, S. Cirovic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Jan -- Current questions of the social development this year and stands on the tasks of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation in the public discussion about the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management were the main points of the 25th session of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation Conference today. Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency, also took part in the session.

The role of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation in the economic stabilization program is very great. The future should be closer to the younger generation. It will enter the 21st century. You will change your position in the political system if you first realize your ideas and plans, Branko Mikulic stressed when he spoke in the discussion. Mikulic also noted that a large "basket" of problems has been carried over from the past medium-term period into the new one. This basket contains a stagnation of the rate of growth of the social product, large unemployment, a fall in the standard of living, a very complicated situation in connection with the repayment of foreign debts.... Recalling that in the past 5-year period, great efforts were made to establish scientifically and professionally the causes of the situation and the directions by which one can get out of it, Mikulic noted that we now have our development strategy defined in the long-term economic stabilization program.

Every one of us in society is dissatisfied with the present situation in the economy, with the stagnation in self-management, and with the vacillations in the ideological front, Mikulic said. He stated that it is good that "we are dissatisfied with the stagnation of self-management." Therefore, one should oppose the evil spirits in the ideological front, and negative trends must be stopped and turned around in a positive direction. We can do it, Mikulic stressed. We have reached a time when we must come to an agreement so that, for instance, the interests of a basic organization of associated labor would be in the interest of the country as a whole.

Mikulic further said that it is obviously nedessary to assess what the financial state of the economy is, for "many things are unknown, not only in the financial accounts of associated labor organizations, but in what these financial accounts in fact show." In this respect he mentioned the unsalable stocks of finished goods, spare parts, production materials, and equipment which "for years lies in stores and warehouses without use," but he did not omit the reciprocal claims which he said were "partly irredeemable."

According to Mikulic, this state of affairs must be changed. We must reach agreement on how to effect a rescue, either within associated labor organizations or on the basis of solidarity within the communes, republics, and provinces. Let us thus see what it is that we must resolve at the federal level, Mikulic stressed. He assessed that it is a matter of "a very sensitive job which the Federal Executive Council has embarked upon and which is underway." He pointed out that the decisive role in this respect will be played by the subjective factor, including the Youth Federation, in the sense of "blows at the centers of statist-bureaucratic power," which he said have been set up "from the commune to the federation."

Stating that the burden of income taxes is only partly known, Mikulic mentioned "various initiatives in the communes," mentioning specifically the construction of sports projects, culture halls, and the like. Without denying that some of these projects must be constructed, he supported the idea that one should first establish what has most priority and is most economical. We cannot allow monuments to be built to those who make the plans or to the bodies organizing the construction, Mikulic said, stressing that one must proceed from the premise that as a country we are in a difficult position, facing large debts which ought to be repaid. Nevertheless, we buy ice hockey players abroad and pay them in foreign currencies, he remarked. He added that it is not the federal government or the Youth Federation that do it. According to him, it is therefore even more important that the fullest possible insight be gained into where and through what channels "national income is leaking away."

Joint Burden of Debts

Regarding the question of which of the aims we have set ourselves can or cannot be achieved at this time, Mikulic said that the answer to this question will depend

primarily on "the relationship of forces of social power" and that the key to the problem "lies in the hands of the organized forces of the socialist self-managing consciousness and action." According to him, we will find it difficult to achieve what we desire if lack of understanding, vacillation, and resistance overpower the progressive consciousness and orientation, and likewise, if we do not know how to realize what we conceived in thought. Therefore, Mikulic advocated that one should open a discussion in such cases on which solutions would be the best, and these should be searched for through joint efforts. Speaking about foreign debts, he reminded his audience that the burden of debts must be borne by us all, for a large part of the national income must be allocated for their repayment. This problem is the more difficult because a part of the foreign loans obtained earlier went into consumption, and partly they were invested in failed capital projects.

However, Mikulic pointed out that in the future, too, we will need additional accumulation from abroad, that even in the coming period we will cooperate with international financial institutions, "of course in accordance with our internal and external policy and in accordance with our interests." According to him, however, in the future it will be necessary to stimulate even more initatives for joint investment with foreign partners, for "great opportunities for acquiring additional accumulation" exist in this field.

Concluding his speech, Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency, said that certain problems exist in the decisionmaking process, that there is still slowness in reaching accords, and that "our system of decisionmaking sometimes appears to be very complicated." It is true, however, that problems do not lie in the system of decisionmaking alone. There are many shortcomings to preparing the proposals of bills and accords on which the decisionmaking process should be initiated, Mikulic assessed. According to him, in the future we should therefore turn ourselves more resolutely to involving a larger number of professional and scientific workers in preparing respective decisions, laws, and accords, for in that case the decisions on these proposals will be more efficient and faster.

Exchange Law

One should expect that the new exchange law will meet with initial difficulties, "until adaptation is carried out," Mikulic assessed, speaking about new system solutions in this sphere. In the event it turns out that something should be changed in it or added, then it should be done. I do not favor a dogmatic attitude toward that law, or any other one. However, we have adopted a good law and one should bring it to life and then see whether it has shortcomings and amend it accordingly....

Dangerous Illusions

"I am afraid that we have slightly given ourselves over to very dangerous illusions that the state can, through its measures, solve all the problems of this society's development. On the contrary, if the subjective factor does not incite the mobilization of the whole of the society in the conditions of socialist selfmanagement, I do not believe that we can solve this situation by state measures. State measures should only be the lever in the service of carried by the society in general, Branko Mikulic pointed out. [sentence incomplete as received]

Coordinating Interests

We can achieve a positive trend in the economy if we remain firmly on the strategic orientation.

The future economic development of the country should also be based upon realistic economic categories, Mikulic assessed. If there is any hesitation in this orientation in the very movement of the country, he added, then we are going back. We in Yugoslavia must agree that there are many things that we should not evaluate from the point of view of our own interest, the interest of the commune, organization of associated labor, or republic, but the interest of the country as a whole. To respect and coordinate interests, Mikulic said, is the perspective of each one of us individually and all of us as a whole.

FORUM URGES PARTICIPATION IN EUREKA PROGRAM

LD232218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 23 Jan (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia can and must cooperate with the European cooperative program of technological development known as Eureka. This was the unanimous conclusion of a large group of scientific workers from industry, scientific institutions, and social organs who met in Zagreb today to discuss this very subject. The participants in the talks, however, had differing views on how this cooperation should be achieved, what are the necessary preconditions, and what advantages can be expected from this cooperation.

The discussion, in which some 30 experts from Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia, and Bosnia-Hercegovina took part, was exceptionally lively, frank, and polemical. Precisely for this reason, it yielded a number of valuable contributions to the forthcoming discussion on the future directions of the development trends of our economy and technology in particular. The colloquim was organized by the Zagreb magazine for social questions NASA TEMA, in cooperation with the Vladimir Bakaric Center for Ideological and Theoretical Work of the Croatian LC Central Committee. The colloquium coincided with the latest edition of the magazine, in which is published the full text of the proposed Eureka program, the text of the declaration on the principles of this program of technological development, and an article on the development of the idea that 18 West European countries should jointly seek paths for the future development of advanced technology.

On the question of whether Yugoslavia is able to take part in the Eureka program, all the participants in the talks spoke in the affirmative. Although neither easy nor straightforward, participation in Eureka is a precondition for future progress in the economy and society, and was graphically described as "catching the last train for the future." The scientific workers and economists did not express their views on formal questions of entry, but emphasized that the most capable areas of our economy must seize the opportunity for inclusion in European development, and in broader terms world development, in order to be able to carry along the remainder. For this there is not even any need for resolving foreign policy or ideological questions; rather it is much more important to equip the Yugoslav economy within the country in order for it to be a significant partner for the economies of Europe, at least in some sectors of development.

This is at the same time the answer to the question "does Yugoslavia need Eureka?" because it is clear that Yugoslavia, integrated and strengthened around its strategic development aims, must be an attractive partner. Thus Eureka is more important to us as a motive for carrying out a "eureka", that is for finally drawing up our own draft for technological development, and on the basis of it concentrating cadres and eventually concentrating capital as well.